

Arthur H. Hall
180 Bouverie St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1002.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
"The best and cheapest shilling's worth to be found in London."—Times, December 27th, 1864.

Professor Pepper's Third Ghost Lecture includes Exhibition of the Physioscope, and two new spectral tableaux entitled "The Indian Widow's Sutte" and the pretty fairy tale of Snow White and Rose Red (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dirks, joint inventors)—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. R. Coote, entitled, Nile Sauce; or, the Travels of Bruce and the Wonderful Rovings of the Great Baron Munchausen—Engagement of Signor Blitz, the renowned conjuror, and of Herr Whautkina, the King of Jugglers—The Headless Man, and Legs and Arms in Motion, without bodies, by Mr. Cheahire's Improved Shadow Pantomimic Effects in Mr. J. L. King's new Lecture—The Royal Magic Tub, containing thousands of toys and trinkets. The second gratuitous distribution amongst the juvenile visitors, on Thursday, the 12th January, 1865.—Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open, Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten.

A COURSE OF SIXTY LECTURES on the HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

By JOHN EPPS, M.D. Edin.,
Will be commenced in the beginning of FEBRUARY.
Particulars and cards of admission can be obtained of Stephen R. Bardonleau, Esq., 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Homoeopathic Students and Practitioners, and Members of the English Homoeopathic Association, admitted Free. Others admitted at Three Guineas the Course.

ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, ALBERT-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY, N.

PATRONS:
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.
For Infants between One and Five Years of Age, from any part of the Kingdom.

The FIRST ELECTION of TWELVE INFANTS will take place in MARCH. Immediate application should be made for forms to fill up for Candidates.

Contributions for furnishing the house, and for the support of the Charity, are very earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received. Already several most distressing cases are applying for admission to the Institution, which is in connection with the Orphan Working School, though distinct in its arrangement and funds.

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
Contributions, 10s. 6d., 2s., and upwards; Life Donations, 5l. 5s., 10l. 10s., and upwards; the votes increasing in proportion to the subscription. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will contribute 10l. 10s. annually.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY.

Under the immediate Patronage of
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN, and
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of WALES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Open for cases from all parts of the kingdom.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards this National Charity are earnestly SOLICITED.

There are at the present time 400 inmates, and the number of applicants varies from 150 to 180 at each half-yearly election.

For a full account of the daily working of this institution the Board refer the public to pamphlets and a lecture by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A.M., rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, and to their annual report, which may be had gratuitously at the office, where subscriptions will be thankfully received and information cheerfully supplied.

Annual subscriptions, 10s. 6d. or 1l. 1s.; Life ditto, 5l. 5s. or 10l. 10s.

The Elections occur regularly in April and October.

The Asylum is open to visitors. Tickets may be obtained at the office.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

BANKERS.—London Joint-stock Bank, Princes-street, E.C.; Messrs. Drummond; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Scott and Co.; Messrs. Twining and Co.

Office—29, Poultry, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND—ALBERTLAND ASSOCIATION.

First-class Ships sail monthly to Auckland. No open berths for families. Forty acres of land free. A large party will sail in May, 1865. Apply (prepaid) 3, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London. Agents wanted.

SAMUEL BRAME, Manager.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house.

Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "THE COMPANIES' ACT, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 25th January. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

MRS. WASHINGTON WILKS respectfully

informs her friends and the public that she will OPEN her EDUCATIONAL and CALISTHENIC ESTABLISHMENT, at FINCHLEY, on the 1st of February next. The house is detached, with large and light rooms, and is situate in an open space of ground with extensive gardens. Mrs. Wilks gives her special attention to the physical development of her pupils under medical supervision—diet and gymnastic exercises being under special and systematic care. Parents having delicate children or daughters suffering from incipient spinal disease, will find in this establishment the cheerfulness and comfort of a home and the care of a medical institution, combined with a complete course of sound education and accomplishment.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON: JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

VICE-MASTER—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th January, 1865, for New Pupils. Fee for the Term, £6.

Hours of attendance, 9.30 to 3.45.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

Jan. 2, 1865.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON: CLASSES FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS. JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

HEAD MASTER—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A., F.R.S.

VICE-MASTER—WILLIAM A. CASE, M.A.

These classes consist chiefly of boys between the ages of seven and nine, and no boy is allowed to remain in them after the age of eleven. The boys are kept entirely separate in study, meals, play, &c., from the older boys.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th January, for New Pupils. Fee for the Term, £6.

Hours of attendance, 9.30 to 3.45.

Prospectures and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

Jan. 2, 1865.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal, Mr. M. JACKSON.

The Pupils of this Establishment receive a first-rate Education in English, Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics. In proof of this statement, Mr. Jackson begs to refer to the results of the Oxford Local Examinations since 1858. At the last of these Examinations held in June, five of his pupils were successful; four juniors, one of whom in honours, passed in Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, and Drawing, and the senior Candidate obtained treble first-class honours. Of the 272 senior candidates, he was fourteenth in order of merit in the Section of English, second in the Section of Languages (Latin, Greek, French, and German, in all of which he passed), and eighth in the aggregate of work done. While at a Civil Service Examination for admission to the Audit Office held in February last, of the sixteen Candidates nominated to compete, a pupil direct from the Vale Academy obtained the first place.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, January 24th, 1865.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.

Particulars of the Distinctions gained by Mr. Long's Pupils in successive Public Examinations, &c., are given in the School Prospectus, with ample References. The preparation is complete for Matriculation and for Professional and Mercantile Puruits.

Terms, INCLUSIVE, and according to age.

SCHOLASTIC and PROFESSIONAL OFFICES.

78, BOROUGH-ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

The nobility, clergy, gentry, heads of families, and principals of schools, are respectfully informed that they can always be provided, free of charge, and at a few hours' notice, with Tutors, Secretaries, Governesses, Companions, and Lady Housekeepers. Undeniable references required before placing names upon the register, so that employers may accept an introduction from these offices as a guarantee of the respectability and good faith of the applicant. Advancements and schools disposed of. Pupils introduced.

Mr. E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Agent for the Windsor School Desks, to transform into Backed Seats and Tables. Specimen on view.

BELGRAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTH PARADE, SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

PRINCIPAL—Dr. CHAS. F. COOPER, assisted by efficient Masters.

The sons of Dissenters receive a First-class Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education on very moderate terms; kind treatment and thorough superintendence; large and airy house, well situate, facing the Common and Sea.

Referees: Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.; Rev. J. Angus, D.D., M.R.A.S.; Rev. J. H. Cook; Rev. Fredk. Trostrail; Rev. J. Spencer Pearsall; &c., also Parents of Pupils.

For prospectus and all particulars apply as above. N.B.—Ministers' Sons received on reduced terms.

EDUCATIONAL HOME for YOUNG LADIES—MALVERN.

The Principal of a very select establishment, delightfully situate in a most pleasant and healthy part of Worcestershire, desires to receive TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES on very moderate terms. The pupils receive a very superior education, combined with all the comforts of a home.

For prospectus and full information apply to the Superintendent, Clerical and Scholastic Agency Offices, 78, Borough-road, London, S.E.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

PRIORY HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,

BARNBURY STREET, ISLINGTON.

Conducted by Mrs. and Miss COOPER.

The Pupils receive a thorough English and French Education, with all necessary Accomplishments. Special attention paid to their Moral and Religious Training. School Discipline combined with Home Comforts. A few Vacancies. References on application.

School Duties to be Resumed on the 26th JANUARY.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near Birmingham.

Mr. F. EWEN, Principal, assisted by Competent Masters Resident and Visiting.

The situation is elevated and healthy. The premises are modern, spacious, and well adapted in every respect to meet the requirements of a first-class establishment.

The course of instruction is based on Scriptural teaching, and is designed to prepare for Business, and for the University Examinations.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, January 24.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALI, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, Jan. 24th.

THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.

Miss NICHOLS, who is assisted by Professors and a staff of well-qualified Teachers, begs to announce that her ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN on the 18th of this month.

Further particulars, with terms and references, may be had upon application at her residence, and at 15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

Thame, Jan. 9, 1865.

EDUCATION.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.

(Removed from Perry-hill House.)

Principal: Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Residence is adapted throughout to meet the requirements of a first-class Establishment, and the entire arrangements are confidently commended to the notice of Parents who may be in quest of Home Comfort, high Mental Culture, and Christian Training for their Daughters.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses (French and German) the following Professors attend:—Music—Piano-forte, Theory, and Thorough-bass: John Blockley, Esq. Part-singing and Vocal Music: John Wase, Esq. Drawing—Free-hand, Perspective, and Model Drawing: R. W. Buss, Esq. R.A. Painting—in Water Colours, Tempera Oil, &c.: Miss Edgley, G.S.D. German: Dr. Schinzel, M.G.C., Berlin. French: M. Mandrou, M.A. Latin, Geology, and Biblical Literature: Rev. J. W. Todd. Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c.: R. Quinton, Esq. Lecturer on English Literature: Mrs. C. L. Balfour. Botany, its Physiology, Uses, &c.: Dr. Dresser, F.L.S.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, DORSETSHIRE.

(Midway between Poole and Bournemouth.)

Rev. WALTER GILL, Principal, aided by competent Masters.

The locality of this Establishment is healthy, its domestic arrangements liberal, and the Educational Training thorough, comprehensive, and discriminating.

Terms moderate. Prospectus on application. Reference parents of pupils.



SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION place the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in

THE REV. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. Davies, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

More than Twenty of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examinations.

SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on JANUARY 31st.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. JOHN D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

Situation elevated and healthy, near the Railway Station. Education, Commercial and Classical, adapted to the Middle-Class Examinations.

A Preparatory Department for Younger Pupils.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

The School will be RE-OPENED on the 26th instant.

29, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSHIRE, N.W.

MR. CHINNOCK, B.A., EDUCATES

YOUNG GENTLEMEN for the Professions or for Business, for Matriculation at the Universities, and for the Middle-Class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. There is room for a limited number of boarders. The house is airy, and near Hampstead Heath and Primrose-hill.

Full particulars will be sent on application.

Reference is kindly permitted to William Smith, Esq., LL.D., Classical Examiner of the University of London; the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., New College; Professor Fodhunter, M.A., Cheshunt College; and the Rev. John Nunn, Haverstock-hill.

THEOBALDS, CHESHUNT, HERTS.

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON, having REMOVED his ESTABLISHMENT from Ringwood, Hants, RECEIVES PUPILS at his NEW RESIDENCE, THEOBALDS, and, with the assistance of a University Graduate and of Visiting Masters, prepares them for the Civil Service, the University Examinations, the Professions, or for Business.

The house at Theobalds is commodious, and stands on a gravelly soil, amid its own grounds of 15 acres, affording every facility for healthful, manly games.

Prospectuses will be sent on application.

FERN HOUSE, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The Misses MABBS beg to announce that school duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 22nd January. The house and playground are good, in a very healthy locality, near the railway, where there are frequent trains. They endeavour to lay the foundation of a solid education, while the greatest care is taken to instil right principles, and make their pupils happy.

Prospectuses on application. References—Edward Miall, Esq.; Isaac Taylor, Esq.; Rev. H. P. Bowen, Brentwood; and the parents of pupils.

DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Principal, Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, January 27.

Prospectuses may be obtained by application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, Rev. J. S. Underwood.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st, 1865.

Applications for prospectuses and admission to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., head master, at the School; or the Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Finsbury.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS GRIFFITH,

Daughter of the Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Principal of Taunton Proprietary School.

RECEIVES a few YOUNG LADIES to whom she offers a superior Education, with Peculiar advantages for health and comfort.—Terms moderate.

For Prospectus, address Wilton Lodge, Taunton.

LADIES' SCHOOL, MAYFIELD VILLA, MARLBOROUGH, WILTS.

The Misses SMITH expect their Pupils to RE-ASSEMBLE JANUARY 23rd. Resident French Governess and good Masters in attendance.

TWO VACANCIES. A GOVERNESS PUPIL REQUIRED.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, REDLANDS, BRISTOL.

The Students may be either conducted through a carefully-selected course of instruction, or specially prepared for the Universities and for public and Competitive Examinations.

Principal, S. GRIFFITH.

BUCKHURST-HILL, WOODFORD (near London).

Miss DELF receives her Pupils on TUESDAY, January 24th. References to Dr. Spence, London; Rev. E. Delf, Coventry; C. Mason, Esq., Denmark-hill, Camberwell, and to Parents of Pupils.

THE REV. MARTIN REED, LL.D., of HURSTCOURT, ORE, HASTINGS, in addition to the Classes for Senior Pupils, has established a distinct Preparatory Class for little Boys under Eleven Years of age.

The arrangements for health, comfort, recreation, and study, will be found unusually complete; while the situation is one of the finest in England.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNEY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

OBTAINED THE

ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

J. and J. COLMAN, 26, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THE Rev. RICHARD PERKINS, PEACHFIELD, GREAT MALVERN, receives a LIMITED NUMBER of GENTLEMEN'S SONS to BOARD and EDUCATE. Terms, &c., on application.

BUXTON.—Rev. R. C. JESSOP, B.A., Head Master.

NEXT QUARTER begins JAN. 25th.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

AND WINTER RESIDENCE FOR INVALIDS, LIMPLEY STOKE, NEAR BATH.

DAVID B. DALZELL, M.D., PHYSICIAN.

HOME COMFORTS are secured to VISITORS under the personal superintendence of an experienced Manager and Matron. Terms, 2l. 2s. per week. Prospectus forwarded on application to the Manager, Mr. T. PRESTON, Limpley Stoke, near Bath.

CHARLES JUPE and SON, Proprietors.

TO CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—

The ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in PASTORAL and PULPIT DUTIES, wishes to offer himself to a CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, unable to give a large salary, but presenting ample scope for usefulness. Unexceptionable testimonials given.

Address, Alpha, 10, Dean-street, Western-road, Brighton.

GOVERNESS.—A highly-respectable, well-educated YOUNG LADY desires to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family, or in a Select School. An appointment as COMPANION not objected to. Undeniable references given.

Address, Mr. E. Harris, 78, Borough-road, S.E.

GOVERNESS.—An ENGAGEMENT as above required, by a Young Lady, aged Twenty-three, to children under Twelve. She teaches French acquired in France, Music, Drawing, English, and Rudimentary German. Salary, 25l. per annum, travelling and laundry expenses. A Dissenting family preferred.

Address H. D., Harris, Music-seller, Rathbone-place, W.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY recently returned from the Continent, an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family. Acquirements—English, German, French, Music, and Drawing. A liberal salary expected.

Address, H. S., Post-office, Queen's-road, Dalston, London.

LAW.—ARTICLE CLERK.—A SOLICITOR in London requires an ARTICLE CLERK. Premium very moderate. Good reference required and given, and some advantages offered.

Apply by letter in the first instance to V., care of J. Helm, Stationer, Brownlow-street, Holborn, W.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

WANTED, a respectable and well-educated YOUTH, Fifteen or Sixteen years of age, as APPRENTICE to an HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST, where he will have the opportunity of learning both the Wholesale and Retail departments. Premium required.

Address, A. F., Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, 12, Paternoster-row.

WANTED, by a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, well-established in Business, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Premium very moderate, although the business advantages and domestic comforts are considerable.

Refer to the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, or direct to Mr. Sharp, Chemist, Christchurch, Hants.

TO IRONMONGERS.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT, Age Twenty-five years and upwards. A good Counterpart.

Apply by letter to Herring and Son, Chertsey.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT in the TEA, GROCERY, and PROVISION TRADE.

Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to J. H. Conway, Abergavenny.

AGENTS WANTED for a well-known MANURE which commands a ready sale, is highly recommended by Customers for several years, and sold carriage free. Liberal terms given.

Address, B. C., 10, Pall-mall East, London.

WASHING MACHINERY SIMPLIFIED, CHEAPENED, and PERFECTED. HARPER TWELVETREES' FAMILY MANGLE, for 30s., does its work thoroughly and pleases every purchaser. Other sizes at 45s. and 60s. Clothes-wringers and Starchers, 12s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 40s., carriage paid. Washing Machines, 50s. and 60s., carriage paid. Or a Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine, combined, at 4l. 10s. or 5l. 10s., carriage paid, and easy terms of credit. Illustrated prospectuses, free by post, from Harper Twelvetrees' City Show-rooms, 81, Bishopsgate-street Within, or the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

(FIRE and MARINE.)

Premiums charged estimated by the individual risk; the utmost liberality maintained in every transaction. Agents wanted.

Offices, 8, FINCH-LANE, and 7, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL.

MORELL THEOBALD, Manager Fire Department.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND.—

THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY in the WORLD, DIVIDES the WHOLE PROFITS, INCLUDING the GUARANTEED FUND, AMONG the ASSURED.

During the Society's first half-century, now terminating, the Members have enjoyed the greatest advantages, and the Society's present position and system hold out the most encouraging prospects of benefit to the assured.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PREMIUMS PAID AND BONUSES DECLARED,

PER 100l. ASSURED, AT AGE 30.

	Policy dated 1835	Policy dated 1845	Policy dated 1855	Policy dated 1825	Policy dated 1815
Annual Bonus ..	£1 14 11	£1 19 10	£2 7 1	£2 10 5	£3 2 1
Annual Premium	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9	2 11 9

Thus, in addition to payment of the sums assured, the Society has in many instances returned the whole, and more than the whole, of the premiums, while in all other cases very large proportions have been returned.

BUSINESS POSITION.

Sums Assured £12,150,000
Invested Funds 4,070,000
Annual Revenue 500,000

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Head Office, Edinburgh, 9, St. Andrew-square.

THE MONTH'S GRACE

allowed for Completion of Assurances for Participation in the Profits (and Guarantee Fund) of 1864 will expire on 31st January. Proposals lodged after that day cannot be included in the List of 1864.

LONDON AGENTS.

CHIEF AGENT.

Hugh M'Kean, 4 Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall-mall.

Benton Seeley, bookseller, Islington-green.

Robertson and White, 2, Moorgate-street, E.C.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—

The Ceylon Company, Limited

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq.

George Ireland, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq.

Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.

Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.

Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

96, Cheapside, London.

Capital: One Million Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MANCHESTER:

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.

DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

John Barratt, Esq.

Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.

John Chapman, Esq., M.P.

Thos. Barham Foster, Esq.

John Heugh, Esq.

Bernhard Liebert, Esq.

Alfred Milne, Esq.

Joseph Peel, Esq.

George Withington, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates. Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1002.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Scholastic Registration..	28
Controversial Amenities	Maze-pond Chapel.....	29
Eccliaetical Notes	Postscript	29
University Examinations	LEADING ARTICLES:	
and Church Catechisms,	Summary	30
&c.	Capture of Savannah ..	30
Remarkable Vestry-meeting	Professor Goldwin Smith	
at Ouseway	on England and Ame-	
The Vatican and the	rica	31
Sheldonian	Lancashire and Cotton..	31
Unity in the Church of	Beginnings	32
England	Foreign and Colonial.....	32
Christmas-day at Rome..	Foreign Miscellany.....	34
Religious Intelligence ..	Election Intelligence	35
CORRESPONDENCE:	Lord Palmerston at Rom-	
The Trust-Deeds Question	sey	35
.....	Court, Official, and Per-	
The Birmingham and	sonal News	35
Midland Freedmen's	Law and Police	35
Aid Society	Literature	36
The North American Con-	Miscellaneous News	38
federation	Births, Marriages, and	
Extraordinary Swindling	Deaths	40
at Shrewsbury.....	Advertisements	40

Eccliaetical Affairs.

CONTROVERSIAL AMENITIES.

As it is now as certain as most future things can be that the question of the due relation of the Civil Power to religious organisations will be the foremost topic of controversy for the next few years, and as, in proportion as the controversy leads to practical results, the feelings as well as the judgments of those who take part in it will naturally come into closer collision, it would be highly advantageous, if such a thing were possible, to agree upon a code of manners to which each party should feel bound to pay some attention in endeavouring to place its own views before the public mind. The strife will, no doubt, become very exciting, before it is over; and it would assuredly be well if all who are engaged in it would exercise over themselves a vigilant care to destroy nothing, so far as their own personal bearing and the use of their weapons are concerned, which, as Christians, they are not under obligation to their own consciences to destroy. There cannot, surely, be any need to carry the contest into private life, or to allow differences of opinion, however strongly expressed, upon matters relating to a question of public interest, to disturb good neighbourhood, or put an abrupt close to social intercourse.

Our readers will perhaps recollect that we gave insertion the week before last to a brief correspondence arising out of a meeting of the Liberation Society at Preston. That correspondence has since then been supplemented by two additional letters in the *Blackburn Times*, the drift of which—for we cannot find room for them in our columns—we shall take into account in our succeeding remarks. The material facts may be stated in few words. A meeting of the Liberation Society was held at Preston a short time since, in the proceedings of which the Rev. Thomas Davies, Independent Minister at Over Darwen, about four miles off, took part. On the publication of the report in one of the local prints, two clergymen, resident at Darwen, who had previously been on an amicable footing with Mr. Davies, addressed to him, by the same post, communications, the purport of which was precisely similar. The Rev. P. Graham, referring to the speech delivered by Mr. Davies at Preston, characterised many of his remarks as unjustifiable, and not what one usually expects from a gentleman, and concluded—"I think you cannot be surprised at my declining to meet you on the same [friendly] terms in future." The Rev. W. H. Blamire was "unable to come to any other conclusion than that the language used at the close of it [Mr. D.'s speech] is entirely inconsistent with the feelings towards some of the clergy of the Church of England which Mr. Davies professes to entertain. Mr. Blamire therefore begs Mr. Davies to under-

stand that he can no longer meet him on the same friendly terms as heretofore."

To these simultaneous missives of rebuke, Mr. Davies replied to the effect that he had made no representation of the Established Church which, as a whole, was either morally or logically inconsistent with his profession of esteem and regard for some of its clergy—that he saw in the letters he had received a fresh illustration of the intolerance and exclusiveness engendered by the State-Church system, and that if he was to be treated with courtesy only so long as he should refrain from publicly expressing his principles as a Nonconformist, he must decline the compromise required, and "choose estrangement, with truth and freedom, rather than friendliness, with enforced silence." Mr. Blamire, in a subsequent letter of considerable length, protests against being understood to object to free discussion, but only to "vulgar and abusive comparisons." "The man who scatters them about," he says, "need not calculate on my friendship." The offence imputed to Mr. Davies was, that after describing the irreconcilably antagonistic parties into which the Church was divided, he likened the Establishment to the well-known cage of animals which used to be exhibited at Trafalgar-square, under the designation of "the happy family."

We are not sure who was the first public man who used this similitude, but, unless our recollection is at fault, it was either Lord Derby or Mr. Disraeli, when describing the political contrarieties included in the Aberdeen Cabinet. We are confident, however, that the use of it by either did not lead to his being socially ostracised by Peelites, or Whigs, or Radicals; and this brings us to one of the observations which the correspondence suggests. Why are clergymen so touchy that they must fasten a personal quarrel upon a man for putting his argument against the system they uphold in a humorous light? Members of Parliament exhibit no such sensitiveness. Their personal intercourse one with another is seldom interfered with by freedom of debate. They do not think each other under obligation to discard all raciness, or even pungency of expression, or of forfeiting by disregard of it all claim to personal courtesies. The men who have done their best for opposite opinions in the House, will meet an hour afterward on friendly terms in the lobby, the library, or the smoking-room. The canons of taste may sometimes be violated where gentlemanliness of feeling has been preserved. Why cannot the clergy follow in this respect the good example of Parliament? Why must they narrow the freedom of discussion within the limits of pulpit namby-pambliness? "Whip high, or whip low," as the drummer said to the soldier whom he was flogging, "I cannot please you." The same in substance may be said of the clergy, when the merits or demerits of the State-Church system are under discussion. Weakness they laugh at as they ought; strength they condemn as vulgar. Anything that hits, unless it be for them, they abominate. The very men who will relish the most abusive Anti-Dissenting article in the *Saturday Review*, take fire at a smart, telling speech on a Liberation platform. The truth is, they do not understand discussion. They are so accustomed to have all the talk to themselves, and to lay down the law within their own domain, that they cannot "give and take" as antagonists do in the House of Commons. When they are assured that nothing personally offensive has been intended, why must they persist in taking offence, and lecture their opponents as if they did not know good manners? Is there anything in their religion which renders them so irritable, or are their consciences on tenter hooks that they cannot be touched without screaming out their pain? It is supremely ridiculous and childish.

With regard to Mr. Blamire, we can quite believe that, consciously to himself, he does not seek to put down free discussion. But it is no less true that his conduct tends that way. It is becoming quite the fashion now-a-days for the

clergy to evade an argumentative hit by standing upon their dignity, and cutting their Nonconforming acquaintances. We are not sure that the habit will do them much service. It will release many a soft-hearted man from restrictions which have kept him silent when perhaps loyalty to his principles would have bidden him speak out. But it is an infirmity which the stress of the controversy will, after a time, we should hope, do something towards curing. Christian feeling does not sanction, much less require it of the clergy. It is but a phase of the insolence of assumed superiority of position. It is a fault which cannot be reasoned with: events, no doubt, will knock it on the head. It has received more countenance from Dissenters than it deserves. We are not sorry to see it expose itself to laughter. By all means, let it display its supercilious airs, and take the consequences. Our conviction is, that long before the controversy closes, it will be found to have been a great mistake.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

It has often been said that while the Voluntary principle may succeed in densely-populated districts, it is absurd to think that it could provide for the religious necessities of the people in agricultural and other thinly-populated neighbourhoods. There are many answers to this argument, but two only are conclusive. The first is the answer derived from experience,—such as that of the Australian, Canada, and the United States, where the Voluntary system does provide for the religious necessities of the people, and, perhaps, in a more satisfactory way with respect to the character of the agency employed, than the most perfect compulsory system in the world. The second answer is still more conclusive, and is expressed in the question, "Is it just or proper that Christianity should be (if it can be) advanced by compulsory measures?" There is, however, in the case of this country, a third answer. It is that Christianity is not, on the whole, advanced in thinly-populated districts by the Established Church as it is or might be by Voluntary agencies. A few years ago the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, published a small work, in which the positive as well as the negative character of Church teaching in the agricultural districts was partially described. Supplements to these descriptions have appeared from time to time in the annual reports of the same society. Their substance consists of an exposure of the heathenism and immorality of those small but well-endowed parishes in which the Established Church alone represents the Church of Christ. Where there is not positive heathenism there is a bastard Romanism. The Church, that is to say, either neglects the people or misleads them. In both cases the ignorance of Christianity is the same; only in the one case it is naked, and in the other it is garnished over with tinsel ceremonies and a gew-gaw superstition. No better service could be done to religion and to the principles of the "Liberation" party than to send an able and impartial commissioner through the thinly-populated parishes of England. If the information concerning the religious and moral state of parson and people which such a person would be sure to obtain could be published, it would, we believe, shock the religious sense even of most of the godly members of the Established Church, and induce them to inquire whether a system which ensures such results can be a right system?

In the absence of such information we may take the confessions of Churchmen themselves. A series of papers is now appearing in the *Churchman* newspaper entitled, "Practical Suggestions on Parochial Subjects." Number III. of this series, which was published in the last number of this journal, deals with the religious education of the children of agricultural

abourers. The writer informs us that "few of the agricultural labourers are able to take a Prayer-book into their hands and join in the services of the Church, and the majority of them cannot answer the simplest questions in the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments." From its own point of view, therefore, the existence of a clergyman in a parish has not been of much service to the Church.

There is, however, more significant testimony than this. The system of the Privy Council is bearing its proper fruit, and sapping all the old habits of domestic education.

Home education (says the writer) is now fast dying out from our rural cottages. The parents have got into the habit of doing nothing themselves in the education of their children. This may be owing partly to their own ignorance, partly to their thinking that the schoolmaster and clergyman are to do all: but, whatever it be owing to, such is the case. But few are the cottagers now, I fear, that gather their children round them on Sunday evening and read with them, or hear them read a chapter of the Bible, or hear them say the Catechism, or bend the knee with them in family prayer. The religious tie which should bind together Christian parent and Christian child seems gone, and with it, I fear, the human tie is almost gone. Certainly the labourer and his wife do not take that delight in the society of their children on the Sunday which we should expect them to do.

Home education "fast dying out"! Of course it is, and must be—just as religion, under the same circumstances, is also sure to die.

Who are to blame for this? We should say, primarily, the present laws and their mistaken supporters in the Church. The writer of the article says that the blame lies with the clergymen:—

This leads me to ask whether the clergy must not take no small portion of the blame for the present bad system of Sunday work upon themselves? for have we been as diligent as we ought in pointing out to masters and parents the evils of it? Must we not own that we have shrunk more than we ought, considering the duties of our office, from pressing upon them the urgent need of a change, and bringing home to them their joint responsibility with us for the lambs of Christ.

There is a wider question than this, and that is, how many clergymen care for their parishes, and how many can be expected to care? You cannot have the advantages of liberty and compulsion together. If you will have State support, you must run the risk of carelessness and ungodliness.

A hot, but ably-conducted, controversy has been going on in the *Guardian* newspaper during the last three or four weeks concerning the re-election of Mr. Gladstone for Oxford. Mr. Keble has been Mr. Gladstone's principal defender, and Mr. W. Lygon his principal opponent. Mr. Gladstone is attacked because he has favoured University Reform; because he is a member of a Ministry which has made some bad Episcopal appointments; because he did not oppose the Divorce Act; because he appears to be willing to concede a small portion of the claims of justice with respect to Nonconformist burials, &c. A third correspondent of the *Guardian* replies, this week, to all such charges, and concludes as follows:—

The whole question reduces itself to this—Mr. Gladstone cannot join the Conservative party. His profound views on public questions and his firm grasp of principles could have no place in the narrow grooves of Toryism. His financial reforms have been as bitterly ridiculed and as egregiously misunderstood by the Tories as was his speech on the borough franchise; and I have no doubt that a few years hence they will as loudly applaud that speech as they now do the budgets which they once reviled. But if Mr. Gladstone is not to join the Tories, what is he to do? Is he to belong to no Government? The logic of his opponents would simply consign him to political isolation. It is not enough for them that he should do incalculable service to the Church, as he has evidently done in the present Government, and that he should prevent many measures which might be injurious to her. Their argument is—"If you cannot do everything for the Church, you must do nothing, and then we shall be satisfied." No Government of which Mr. Gladstone has been a member can be charged with having passed any Cabinet measure prejudicial to the Church.

Notwithstanding all this, our own information, gathered from Church circles, induces us to believe that Mr. Gladstone's return for the Oxford University at the next general election is exceedingly doubtful. We know that he will be opposed with all the strength of Tory Churchism.

The *Guardian* contemplates a year of conflict for the Church, but, as heretofore, it deprecates any connexion between it and the Tory party. It considers that Church history will be rendered memorable by some important declaration of the difficult and complicated relations between the Colonial and the Home Church. It says that "the freedom won by the sacrifice of an Establishment seems to conflict with the advantages of an organic connection with the Mother Church," and it is anxious for a solution of the problem which shall steer clear of either extreme. It does not, contrary to Mr. Disraeli, think that the question of the Court of Final Appeal demands an immediate decision, but it anticipates the duty of again being compelled to oppose the "old antagonists of the Liberation Society," who "are active still," and remarks that the question of the Irish

Church "needs careful consideration and much better information about it than we yet possess." That information, we believe, will be supplied before the next issue of our contemporary.

We have had on our table, for three or four weeks, a reprint of the significant debate in the last session of Parliament on the Power of Convocation, with an Introduction, and the Judgment of the Privy Council in "Essays and Reviews." The idea of reprinting these documents is a happy one, and it is to be wished that there were more writers, such as the author of this Introduction, who would grapple, from the Free Church platform, with the ecclesiastical questions of the present time. We doubt whether there is the same activity in this respect that our fathers showed. The writer of the Introduction considers the debate on Convocation as marking an important stage of a great national controversy, and as the sign of an approaching crisis. He reviews, with considerable breadth of thought, and with great moderation of language, those events in ecclesiastical history which have paved the way for the coming struggle. He considers that the only tenable and consistent scheme of a State Church is when Church and State are really one; and that when once the admission is made that uniformity must be abandoned, and that whosoever will may stand aloof from the Church of the land, and follow his own way in religion, the foundations of the State Church are undermined. He enlarges on the services of Dissenters to the religious and political interests of the nation, and proves that religion has no need to draw from the revenues, and lean on the arm of the State for its support and extension in this country. He believes that it will ultimately become clear to enquiring and conscientious Churchmen that the "Establishment" of Christianity means the enslaving, corrupting, and destroying of the faith, and that purity, life, and evangelic progress can exist and flourish only in "the air of freedom." There is a statistical appendix to this pamphlet, in which are the numbers and revenues of the Established Churches of England and Ireland. We notice that the revenues of the last are put at 450,000*l.*, but they are certainly not less than 650,000*l.*

The rules of the Oxford University respecting the examination of school candidates were the subject, as our readers will see, of an animated discussion at a meeting held last week at Birmingham. At this meeting the Rev. T. H. Morgan spoke in strong terms against the rule giving marks for examination in religious subjects, and of the necessity for those who objected to such examinations to state that those objections were "conscientious." Various views were expressed on this subject, and ultimately a resolution was passed that the meeting was pleased to find that the delegacy were reconsidering the entire question of the religious portion of the examinations. The leading points at issue between the two parties in this controversy will be found in the speeches of Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Morgan. It may be of service to mention, as well, that Lord Lyttelton is an active member of the Church Institution, and that Mr. Morgan is a member of the Liberation Society.

We gave in our last week's issue the concluding portion of Mr. Goldwin Smith's letter to the *Atlantic Monthly* on the present American war. The extract did not contain Mr. Smith's remarks concerning the influence of the Established Church on public opinion in England, with respect to this question. We have pleasure in now giving this extract:—

The clergy of the State-Church, like the aristocracy, have probably been as a body against you in this struggle. In their case, too, not hatred of America, but the love of their own institution, is the cause. If you are a standing menace to aristocracies, you are equally a standing menace to State-Churches. A State-Church rests upon the assumption that religion would fall, if it were not supported by the State. On this ground it is that the European nations endure the startling anomalies of their State Churches—the interference of religious politicians in religion, the worldliness of ambitious ecclesiastics, the denial of liberty of conscience, the denial of truth. Therefore it is that they will see the canker of doubt slowly eating into faith beneath the outward uniformity of a political Church, rather than risk a change which, as they are taught to believe, would bring faith to a sudden end; but the success of the Voluntary system here is overthrowing this assumption. Shall I believe that Christianity deprived of State support must fall, when I see it, without State support, not only standing, but advancing with the settler into the remotest West? Will the laity of Europe long remain under their illusion in face of this great fact? Already the State-Churches of Europe are placed in imminent peril by the controversies which, since religious life has reawakened amongst us, rend them from within, and by their manifest inability to satisfy the craving of society for new assurance of its faith. I cannot much blame the High-Church bishop who goes to Lord Palmerston to ask for intervention in company with Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Spence. You express surprise that the son of Wilberforce is not with you; but Wilberforce was not, like his son, a member of the State-Church. Never in the whole course of history has the old order of

things yielded without a murmur to the new. You share the fate of all innovators; your innovations are not received with favour by the powers which they threaten ultimately to sweep away.

To come from our aristocracy and landed gentry to our middle class. We subdivide the middle class into upper and lower. The upper middle class, comprising the wealthier tradesmen, forms a sort of minor aristocracy in itself, with a good deal of aristocratic feeling towards those beneath it. It is not well educated, for it will not go to the common schools, and it has few good private schools of its own; consequently, it does not think deeply on great political questions. It is at present very wealthy; and wealth, as you know, does not always produce high moral sentiment. It is not above a desire to be on the genteel side. It is not free from the worship of aristocracy. That worship is rooted in the lower part of our common nature. Its fibres extend beyond the soil of England, beyond the soil of Europe. America has been much belied, if she is entirely free from this evil, if there are not here also men careful of class distinctions, of a place in fashionable society, of factitious rank which parodies the aristocracy of the old world. There is in the Anglo-Saxon character a strange mixture of independence and servility. In that long course of concessions by which your politicians strove (happily for the world and for yourselves they strove in vain) to conciliate the slave-owning aristocracy of the South, did not something of social servility mingle with political fear?

In the lower middle class religious Nonconformity prevails, and the free churches of our Nonconformists are united by a strong bond of sympathy with the churches under the Voluntary system here. They are perfectly staunch on the subject of slavery, and so far as this war has been a struggle against that institution, it may, I think, be confidently said that the hearts of this great section of our people have been on your side. Our Nonconformist ministers came forward, as you are aware, in large numbers, to join with the ministers of Protestant churches on the continent in an anti-slavery address to your Government and people.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS AND THE CHURCH CATECHISM, &c.

The annual meeting of the committee and friends of the University Examinations Society for Birmingham and the Midland District, was held a few days ago in that town. Lord Lyttelton occupied the chair. In the report allusion was made to the almost entire absence from the division lists of this and the previous year of pupils from the two great schools of the district—King Edward's School and the Edgbaston Proprietary School. The secession of these schools were regarded as likely to affect very much the reputation which Birmingham ought to have, and the position which she ought to maintain in the country, with regard to her schools. Birmingham was the foremost town in England to promote the establishment and appreciate the benefit of this great educational movement, and the committee thought it would be a matter of great regret that it should now lose its popular position with respect to it. The result of the late examination was that four out of the nine senior candidates obtained the title of Associate in Arts, and twenty-nine out of the forty-one junior candidates obtained certificates. This was the largest percentage of success ever attained. The following is a further extract from the report:—"As regarded the vexed question of the religious examination, the delegates stated that they 'have desired to obtain such a modification of the statute as would be in conformity with the interpretation put upon the original statute, requiring all whose parents and guardians do not make a formal objection to offer themselves for examination in the rudiments of faith and religion, but not making this by itself what is popularly called a 'plucking subject'; and that 'they do not abandon the hope that such a measure may still be proposed.'"

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN urged that they were bound to adhere to the expression of opinion which had before emanated from the committee. It was his firm conviction that it would be a wise policy to revert to the original programme issued by the Oxford University, and give no marks for passing an examination in religion, and let the candidates take it or not, just as they liked.

The CHAIRMAN said Oxford would not revert to that again. Whether the point of being obliged to affirm a conscientious objection, instead of a formal one, should be taken up, was another thing altogether.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN thought it ought to be sufficient if a candidate said he did not wish to be examined.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the main point was, if candidates did take it up, that it should redound to their credit; if not the examination in that branch would go out altogether. He was of opinion that a formal objection would do quite as well as a conscientious one; but he did not think the meeting should go into the matter then.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN thought they were bound to go into the question, because it was referred to in the report; and they ought to support the action of the committee in that respect on former occasions. He was gratified to find that the delegacy contemplated reverting to their original programme. It would be quite in order, he thought, to move, then, that "rejoiced to hear that the delegacy contemplated the reconsideration of the religious examination." He was of opinion that if a candidate failed who went in for a religious examination, he ought not to be plucked, and so lose all his labour.

The CHAIRMAN thought if those who did not object to take up the religious question were examined, he did not see why it should not be a plucking subject if they did take it up at all. His own opinion was that a formal objection was the

best way to put it, but he also thought that plucking was right, and the giving marks was right.

The Rev. N. STEPHENSON observed that the religious examination under the present system was placed at a discount: they were compelled to pass it, and if they succeeded, they ought to take credit for it, but if they did not, why should they lose everything by losing that?

The CHAIRMAN said it was not obvious to him that plucking was wrong.

Mr. EWEN observed that he could not understand Mr. Morgan's objection on the plucking; in several points they would be plucked just as much as on that question. It did not appear to him to affect Dissenters nearly so much as Churchmen, because those who objected to it altogether could still go in for examination in the Scriptures; and, as he understood it, their marks would count. If any had reason to complain, it was the Churchmen.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN had a strong religious feeling underlying his objection. No person had a right to step between his conscience and his God, and compel him to excuse himself from an examination by asserting that he had conscientious objections; it ought to be sufficient to make a formal objection.

Mr. EWEN was of opinion that the Cambridge was the best plan.

The CHAIRMAN said he really thought so too.

The Rev. N. STEPHENSON then moved that the following words should be inserted in the report:—"We are much pleased to find that the delegacy are reconsidering the entire question of the religious portion of these examinations."

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN seconded the motion, which was passed, and the words were accordingly inserted in the report, which was finally adopted.

At the subsequent meeting for the distribution of prizes, over which the Mayor presided, Lord LYTELTON again adverted to this "vexed" subject—

The University of Oxford had varied from time to time the system upon which it thought proper to act on that particular point. His impression was that whereas the University of Cambridge, following after some little interval the model set by Oxford, was able at once to take up the ground which it had continued to maintain, the University of Oxford had varied more or less, and they would see in the report that one of the last variations was adopted not long ago. The essential point of the introduction of knowledge of religion was discussed some time ago, when they determined to let it count in the way of distinction. There were other points in the matter, but he certainly thought that Oxford did incur some danger of discrediting and putting out of use in the Middle-class examinations, all attention being paid to religious knowledge, when, as it first did, it excluded the subject altogether from the rewards and the credit to be gained in that respect from the examinations. His belief was, from the expression of public opinion, that the point would be considered entirely secured, but it was difficult to know how to apply the system? how credit should be given? whether on the one hand, the subjects for examination should be made to conduce to credit, or to say on the other extremity whether they should be regarded as an absolute minimum, that by which no distinction should be gained. But besides, there were various other points which, if it were necessary or possible to go into the subject there, ought to be considered. He was anxious to state his own opinion, which was that the main and essential element was secured in the opinion of the country.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN said:—

When the Oxford scheme was first broached, the religious question was entirely open for all parties, no marks were given, no credit was awarded to the pupils if they passed, and no disgrace attached to them if they did not pass; therefore he felt he could send in—as a Dissenter—any pupils, and that they would stand in the same position as Churchmen. Since that, however, there had been alterations again and again in the programme. He noticed that in the regulations for 1865, under Section II., "The Rudiments of Faith and Religion," is stated as follows:—"Questions will be set in—1. The Books of Joshua and Judges and the Gospel according to St. John. 2. The Catechism, the Morning and Evening Services, and the Litany. Every candidate will be examined in both portions of this section, unless his parents or guardians object on conscientious grounds (*conscientie causa*); and no one examined can obtain a certificate without showing, at least, some knowledge of each of the two portions, whatever may have been the value of his work on other subjects. Candidates on whose behalf this section is declined will be at liberty to answer questions in the first portion only; but no one can be held to have satisfied the examiners in the section without both portions." He very much rejoiced that the delegacy were reconsidering the entire question, and he hoped the result would be to put the question in the same position as it was at first.

Mr. T. WYLES, of Coventry, spoke in support of Mr. Morgan's views; and also expressed a wish that the committee would make such arrangements when an explanation was going forward as would reduce the present rate of expenses.

The Rev. N. STEPHENSON entirely concurred with Mr. Morgan. He thought it very undesirable, and inconsistent with reason, that the young men examined upon religion should have the whole of their other subjects cast aside unless they passed in that one.

REMARKABLE VESTRY-MEETING AT OSWESTRY.

The following account of a somewhat extraordinary vestry held in Oswestry, is extracted from the *Oswestry Advertiser*. To make it intelligible, we may state that by an arrangement made some time ago the Dissenters of Oswestry agreed to give a fixed sum every year to the Church-rate fund, which they raise amongst themselves by voluntary contributions. So the Dissenters have no voice in vestries, and the squabbling is all the work of political

Churchmen. The Mr. Salway whose death seems to be desirable, is the vicar of the old church, a confirmed invalid. The vestry was called to consider the application of Mr. Cashel, the incumbent of the Trinity Church, for a portion of the rates, and it so happening that his district is a rich one, the good Churchmen residing in the old parish cry out, and use good sound Nonconformist arguments. Morton is another district that contributes to the rates. The Mr. Wyatt named is the incumbent of the Morton chapel:—

On Saturday a vestry-meeting was held at the parish church for the purpose of levying a Church-rate. The Rev. G. Cuthbert took the chair.

The Rev. G. CUTHBERT read the estimate, on which the churchwardens asked for a 2d. rate.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the gas could not be included in the estimate. They always included the coal.

Mr. D. LLOYD: If you include too many things some of the Churchmen will refuse to pay.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: Some time ago I took the opinion of the Queen's Advocate on the subject, and he said it would be undoubtedly legal to include gas, but added that if it would raise ill-feeling it might not be desirable to include it. Several gentlemen came forward, and promised to make up the money by subscription, but the subscriptions fell off.

Mr. D. LLOYD asked whether the Dissenters had paid their contribution.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was one year unpaid, but that had been promised.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE said: At the last meeting a question was brought forward by Mr. Cashel as to whether they would allow anything for Trinity Church out of the rate. Now the bishop had written to say that Morton district ought to be made a separate parish, and all the rates belonging to it would then be devoted to it. Mr. Salway had written to express his willingness to concur, if the proposal were agreeable to the parishioners of Oswestry. He (Mr. Longueville) had spoken to two or three on the subject, and they seemed to object strongly to the loss of the rates. He wrote to Mr. Salway to that effect. The moment Mr. Salway died the thing would be carried out by force.

Mr. D. LLOYD: I understand that the living of Morton is more valuable than the living of Oswestry.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I think we should resist the alteration as long as possible. It is a most unjust and iniquitous law by which the proposal would be carried out. I would attack it from the beginning: it would be the ruin of this church. A great number of people come to this church from Trinity district, and are we to have no rate from them? The thing has not been properly represented to Parliament. By-and-bye there will be a row throughout the country.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: The bishop and Mr. Wyatt are determined to make Morton a parish directly Mr. Salway dies.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: We can have a contest for it at any rate.

Mr. D. LLOYD: I understand that the living of Morton is worth 800*l.* or 900*l.* a-year.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: 700*l.*, I think. If the proposal should be carried out, our expenses will be just the same, and we shall lose half the rates.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: They may make separate parishes, but let them show us how our parish church is to be maintained.

Mr. BICKERTON: The rates would be doubled.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: No doubt about it.

Mr. E. MORRIS: I should think it would be wise in us to meet Mr. Cashel's wishes, and keep him quiet as long as we can.

Mr. E. MORRIS said the attendants at Trinity Church were placed in the position of Dissenters. They were obliged to pay compulsory rates and also voluntary contributions to the support of the worship. It was rather a hardship, and some of the farmers felt it.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: You have got a church built by voluntary subscription, and now you want to get a portion of our rates to support it. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. D. LLOYD: We had better make the Dissenters pay rates in full, and then make an allowance to each chapel. (Laughter.)

Mr. BULL: Was there not a sum set apart at the consecration of Trinity Church?

Mr. E. MORRIS: For repairs only.

The CHAIRMAN: There are four collections in the year.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: About ten years after the church was built the ends of the beams rotted, owing to gross defects, and Mr. John Parker and I paid 300*l.* for the repairs.

Mr. BICKERTON asked where the consecration deed of Trinity Church was?

Mr. HIGHAM said he had a copy.

Mr. BICKERTON: Is anything said there about repairs?

Mr. HIGHAM: Nothing.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: A portion of the pew-rents is set apart for repairs.

Mr. SHAW: That amounts to about 8*l.*

Mr. W. M. DAVIES laid before the meeting an estimate from Trinity Church, of about 15*l.* for the year.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE said if they could only keep Mr. Cashel quiet by paying 15*l.*, it would be a wise expenditure. Mr. Cashel had said to him that if they would only make him (Mr. Cashel) a small allowance, he would promise, as long as he was incumbent, to take no steps to make a separate parish.

The CHAIRMAN said they must remember that the greater portion of the rates came out of Trinity district, and it was only fair perhaps to make some return.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE said he should advocate it as a matter of self-interest. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTWRIGHT should fight the matter at once. Look at the compact with the Dissenters. What had that come to? The Dissenters refused to pay.

Mr. BULL said that was not the case.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE said the Dissenters had not refused to pay.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: Some of them object to it. I don't think we can expect them to pay. Why, at the last meeting there was a long list presented of Churchmen who were defaulters.

Mr. BULL: Summon them then.

Mr. E. MORRIS: Most of them were sixpences.

The CHAIRMAN: What are we met for?

Mr. EDMUNDS: To make a rate.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: The only thing is, whether the churchwardens think right to include the money for Trinity Church in the rates, and whether the vestry approve of it.

Mr. EDMUNDS: If we do so, we shall have more Churchmen objecting.

Mr. D. LLOYD: As long as Dissenters are not forced to pay, you can't compel Churchmen.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: But it would be dishonourable in Churchmen to refuse to pay.

Mr. BULL said he was quite willing to pay the rates and his quota to the difference between what the Dissenters had agreed to pay and what they would have to pay under the rate.

Mr. E. MORRIS: I think every Churchman ought to be willing to pay the rates.

Mr. BULL: And his quota to the difference which I have mentioned.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: Anything for peace and quietness.

Mr. BULL: Certainly.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I think there is nothing like agitation. We should represent to Parliament the disgraceful state of things.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: It is like going to the ecclesiastical courts to go to law with Dissenters: there is no end to it.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: Why should not a petition be sent to Parliament from this vestry? It is very amiable of Mr. Longueville to try to do things peaceably, but I think he has failed lamentably.

Mr. E. MORRIS: If the other plan had been tried it might have failed.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: If we had gone to law with the Dissenters, we should have spent 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* perhaps, besides arousing angry feeling. Look at the Shrewsbury case.

Mr. E. MORRIS asked whether the item of 24*l.* for guttering could not be dispensed with from the estimates.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: Instead of spending 24*l.* you ought to spend 240*l.*

Mr. E. MORRIS: I am merely asking if you cannot dispense with some of these things, to put in Mr. Cashel's claim.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: The churchwardens deserve great credit for putting in those items if they are necessary. Many years ago attention was called to the state of the roof, and it was then agreed that the necessary repairs should be done by instalments.

Mr. E. MORRIS: I put it to the meeting once more, that it would be wise to sanction Mr. Cashel's claim. Of course it will be competent for him, when the time arrives, to apply for a separation under Lord Bradford's Act.

Mr. BULL: He is not entitled to it. He does not perform all the functions required.

Mr. MORRIS: But he will.

Mr. BULL: He can apply for a separation twenty-one years after he begins to perform all the functions required, or at the death of the incumbent of the parish.

Mr. PHILLIPS: We had better go on as we are till Mr. Salway's death.

Mr. LONGUEVILLE: Let us take the opinion of the vestry on Mr. Cashel's request.

Mr. BICKERTON suggested that as three-quarters of a year had passed it would be better to defer the matter till Easter.

Mr. E. MORRIS agreed to this, and Mr. BULL suggested that a special meeting should be called to consider the matter.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved that the estimates be received, and entered on the minutes, and that a rate of 2d. be levied.

Mr. J. PHILLIPS seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

THE VATICAN AND THE SHELDONIAN.

(From the *Saturday Review*.)

To men of a devout and pious mind few things can be more truly painful than to find their fervour and zeal attributed by debased worldlings to the lowest motives of self-interest. This must be the bitterest drop in the afflicting cup which those who are not conformed to the world are commonly forced to swallow. The charge of turning spiritual things into means of temporal advantage is, of all accusations, the hardest which the man of unaffected goodness is required to bear with meekness and patience. He goes into the Temple to pray and to offer sacrifice, but his enemies straightway assert that he has gone to buy and to sell, and to turn the holy place into a den of thieves. Two burning and shining lights in the Christian Church are at this moment enveloped by a cloud of abuse and calumny. Two holy leaders who would fain conduct the people into the paths of righteousness and peace are at this moment grievously harassed by the misrepresentations of the scorners, and the cruel imputation of base motives will doubtless wound them far more keenly than the probable failure of their pious and beneficent projects. Each of them has recently sent forth an allocution to the faithful, and though one prescribes a policy for the Church of England and the other for the Church of Rome, disinterested zeal for the promotion of truth and the real welfare of their respective communities is equally visible in both. The Encyclical Letter of the Pope, and Mr. Disraeli's recent oration in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, are of course distinguished by separate characteristics, but genuine piety and enlightenment are common features on which a Roman Catholic and an English Churchman may dwell with equal delight and edification.

Even the points in which the two manifestoes differ are capable of a most satisfactory explanation. The cursing of enemies, for instance, is much less fluently done in the English than in the Latin allocution. But here the Pope had obvious advantages. The Latin superlatives have a hissing force which even Mr. Disraeli's amiable tones could not impart to plain English. The Pope, too, had an amply furnished armoury to fall back upon in the grand cursing traditions of his office. Mr. Disraeli has had to invent all his own curses as he has gone on in life. It is true he has done little else. On the single occasion when he had to deliver an official blessing, he furnished up the blessing of another man. If it were true that the curser, like the poet, *nascitur non fit*, the cursing of the Sheldonian would have far surpassed the cursing of the Vatican. If Mr. Disraeli and the Pope had started fair, there can be little doubt that the English heretics would have received much severer punishment at the hands of the great spiritual

champion than "civilisation and progress" had to endure from the Pope. But the accumulated imprecations of many centuries cannot be rivalled by the individual efforts of even the most fluent and malignant inventor. Another point of difference, in which also the Pope has slightly the best of it, is his superior ecclesiastical position. The Irvingites are the only sect in which angels are a recognised order in the hierarchy. Mr. Disraeli's pleasing assumption of this spiritual rank, therefore, helped but little to win the good-will of his hearers. When he declared himself on the side of the angels, people remembered that the angels had divided themselves into two hostile bands, and doubt as to which of the two angelic camps it was that the persecutor of Peel had come from served for a time to impair his influence. Imaginary wings are a much less striking dress than a palpable tiara. But perhaps lack of appropriate costume was more than compensated by the superior talent of the performer. Mr. Disraeli playing saint without lawn might have been as good as Garrick playing Hamlet in a bag-wig and shorts. Still people would scarcely enjoy the latter in our own day, and some persons at Oxford doubtless thought that, though "the well-being of human society itself" might absolutely demand that the bishops should "again exercise their pastoral solicitude to destroy new opinions," pastoral solicitude, in this sense, was not Mr. Disraeli's strong point. Just as malevolent Trumpers were found to sneer at the qualifications of the amateur flock-master, hard-working parsons and hard-thinking theologians refused to become disciples of the amateur ecclesiastic. Such is ever the inflexible bigotry of professional workers. The farmers would not believe in crossing Southdowns with Cotswolds, and religious people would not believe in crossing Christianity with Judaism, or religion with the vagaries of politicians. But the Pope is a priest as well as a politician, and the nature of his office invests all that he has to say with an authority which poor Mr. Disraeli only sighs after in vain. It is a long time before a man who has habitually played the part of a political *advocatus diaboli* can gain recognition for his credentials as champion of angels. This, however, is only one of the tribulations to which the just must accustom themselves. It is a matter of lamentation that Mr. Disraeli did not, like the Pope, enumerate the specific doctrines from which the Church should purge herself. The followers of the Pope now know clearly what they ought to believe and what they ought to disbelieve. But the followers of Mr. Disraeli, wherever they are to be met with, are left in distressing uncertainty upon the number and precise nature of the heresies they are required to put away. It is to be hoped that the example of the Pope will not be without effect, and that Mr. Disraeli, Bishop Eliott, and everybody else who declaims against the "spirit of the times," will distinctly set forth, in eighty or any other number of propositions, the wicked ingredients of which that spirit is composed. In so important a matter vagueness is a most serious evil. The Pope has accurately defined what his notion of this fearful spirit is, and it will be a great comfort if a corresponding body in England will do the same thing. They would probably derive more good from such a clearing up of their ideas than even those who are so unhappy as to incur their disapprobation.

There are numerous other diversities between the oracles of the Vatican and the Sheldonian, but it is more instructive to look at some of the points of resemblance. The most striking of these is the dismay which the allocation in each case has created among the men who profess to aim at the same end as the allocutor. Mr. Disraeli's innocent and laudable design was to point out a way for extending the influence of the Church. There are those, however, who are so foolish as to think that the Christian religion will be most efficaciously spread by adhering to Christian principles. They believe that the power and strength of the Church are proportionate to the breadth of its base. They see no essential incompatibility between criticism and belief. Mr. Disraeli routed these timid and compromising theories as valiantly as the Pope has charged the noxious chimera of civilisation. His demonstration that critical inquiries are a silly waste of time in anybody, and in a clergyman sometimes much worse, was as cogent and irrefragable as his eminently satisfactory proof, in bygone times, of the folly of free trade. The way in which he denounced critical writers for publishing second-hand speculations reminded his hearers of his denunciation of Sir Robert Peel for having stolen the clothes of the Whigs. But all this invective and logic, and even an exquisitely pious joke about the eternity of punishment, failed to convey conviction. Precisely in the same way, the Encyclical Letter tends to embarrass a certain set of believers. No man, under pain of contradicting infallibility, can henceforth hold the damnable doctrine that the Papacy is not opposed to what are absurdly styled modern progress and civilisation. Can it be ever sufficiently regretted by devout men that Mr. Disraeli has not Papal authority, and that Churchmen refuse to rally round him as obstinately as his so-called supporters in the House of Commons refuse? The fanciful vision of a comprehensive and enlightened Church policy would be promptly and immediately dispelled if a Disraelite encyclical could only be invested with Papal authoritativeness. We should then learn, once for all, that the health of the Church of England is wholly inconsistent with either the free formation or the free expression of opinions which have not received the sanction of episcopal wisdom and earning. It might even come to pass that "the power of the laity" would be invited to "inflict the penalties of the law upon the violators of the Christian religion." In fact, Mr. Disraeli's views seem already to go much further than this. He does not care to entrust this power to the laity, but he would gladly give it to an ecclesiastical tribunal, from which a more rigorous administration of justice might fairly be expected. Be this as it may, the Pope wants power in order to persecute, and Mr. Disraeli is willing to encourage persecution because he wants power. The disinterested public will be indisposed to gratify the anxiety in either case. To be vicious as serpents and weak as doves, is a new maxim in Christian ethics which has not as yet found general favour.

The political positions of these two crusaders against "new doctrines" are as similar as their attitudes in theology. The Eldest Son of the Church has lent a helping hand to the destroyers of the temporal power; and half of the Conservatives would sacrifice party success for the pleasure of thwarting their leader. Spain remains, a faithful but feeble Abdiel, on the side of the

Pope; and a few of the youngest members of the Junior Carlton have sworn allegiance to Mr. Disraeli. Each pursues a policy which makes him the heaviest reproach that the best of his supporters have to bear. One of the prime causes of the distrust with which Mr. Disraeli is regarded has been his sympathy with the Austrians and the Pope against the Italians. Perhaps this sympathy has been instinctive. There is, however, one difference which is worth noticing. The unhappy Pope is instigated to evil and folly by the whispers of less respectable men than himself, but Mr. Disraeli has always been his own Mephistopheles. It remains to be seen whether he can damage the Church of England as gravely as men like the advisers of Pius IX. are damaging the Church of Rome.

UNITY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From the *British Quarterly Review*.)

One thing must, by this time, be palpably evident to the minds of all, whether Churchmen or Dissenters, and that is, the utter failure of the Act of Uniformity to secure anything beyond the merest external similarity, which covers a deep and serious internal diversity and antagonism. This Act, we contend, is the real national foundation on which the present Protestant Establishment rests. We are quite aware that there are many, very many, Churchmen who profess to trace the history of their Church through the entire course of the national history up to Saxon times. Mr. Venables dates its origin from the days of "Bran the Blessed." But we have never been able to understand how the history of the Papal Church in England can be made to be part of the history of the present Protestant Episcopal Church. It has always seemed to us to be a pure figment. Doubtless there has always been a spiritual Church of Christ in England from the time of the first planting of Christianity amongst us; but the members of this have often had no connection whatever with that body which has been ostensibly the Church. The essence of the Church of England "as by law established" to-day is its Protestant Episcopacy. Do we find the history of that in the times of the Plantagenets and the Stuarts? Doubtless the present Church has a connection with that which preceded her in these realms. She is a schism from it—a portion of the great Romish Church detached and purified; and, for that matter, so are we, only a little further detached and a little more purified. The Protestant Dissenters have just as good a right in this way to claim descent from the Church of the days of "Bran the Blessed" as have the Protestant Episcopalians; but they do not insist on this right: their existence as Protestant Nonconformists date from a certain period, and they begin their Church history there. So, in the same way, the Protestant Establishment of this country dates (in its full and complete form) from the day when the Act of Uniformity became the law of the land, and we claim that her history shall also date from thence.

For about a century previous to the passing of that Act the Church of England had been struggling for birth. The working of the Protestant heaven with more or less force in her different members had caused a vast diversity of opinion, belief, and practice within her. Some of the clergy retained nearly the whole of the externals and not a little of the spirit of Popery; others were desirous of so radical a change as would satisfy the stoutest Puritan of our own times; some used the Liturgy in full, others only partially, others not at all; some were for Episcopacy, others for Presbyterianism, others again for Independency pure and simple. The Episcopal and High-Church party, however, were in the ascendant, and were able to get passed into law an Act of their own device, which was to give unity, of the strictest and most complete kind, to the whole Church. And how has it fulfilled its purpose? We hesitate not to say that it has been the most utter failure that can be conceived. It is worm-eaten by time into a thousand holes, and is rent in every part by the hands of those who subscribed it. It never held two men together in real agreement for an hour. Offspring of a tyrannous age and of a tyrannous majority in the then Church, it has lived on through ages of growing liberty as powerless to fulfil its purpose as the hands that drew its draft. It has never made the smallest approach to drawing this great nation into religious unity; but it has done much, very much, nay, everything, to rend the nation asunder, and engender a hostility to itself which can never cease until it be repealed. It is a huge sham, a tremendous and ridiculous failure. It has not even secured outward uniformity, much less the real unity at which undoubtedly it aimed, and which is the only thing of the sort worth striving for. In some churches you have an almost Popish splendour of ritual; in others, an almost Puritan simplicity. And everybody knows that you have not to seek further than the Bench of Bishops for a real doctrinal diversity as wide as that which separates the most thorough sacramentarian from the pure and simple Calvinist. At Oxford and Cambridge you shall find professors and tutors, all of whom have conformed to its demands as far as declarations and oaths go, but who comprise in their aggregate creed all degrees and varieties of theological belief. Every town of any considerable magnitude presents you with at least two of the shades of Church belief, alike in nothing but the use of the same forms and their common attachment to the Church.

Will our Episcopalian brethren never open their eyes to the truth about this matter? Will they never see that their Church, as it is now constituted, is one Church only in name? Will they wait till the laughter of the world grows too loud for them any longer to depise it before they will reluctantly admit that a Church with several diametrically opposite creeds is no Church at all, or, what is the same thing, a Church without any creed at all?

CHRISTMAS-DAY AT ROME.

(From the *Times*' Correspondent.)

On Christmas-eve, together with almost all in Rome, I went to visit the *præsepia* which custom as much as devotion erects in churches and in private houses. Each has its peculiar features, according to the taste or art of the builder. There are palm-trees and other trees which no botanist would recognise; there are cattle of all kinds, and the Star in the East, and the Wise Men; and in every *præsepio* lies the Author of Christianity, a babe born in poverty, and sur-

rounded by all the incidents of humble life. It is impossible not to be touched, nay, deeply moved, by the fact which is here pictorially represented of the humble, unpretending origin of a religion which has asserted and obtained a sway over the great proportion of the civilised world. It was a different spectacle which was witnessed this morning by thousands of the devout or curious. St. Peter's was no manger, and the presiding spirit far from being clad in the humility which is now represented in every church in Rome. It is impossible for the eye to gaze on a gayer scene, or on prouder indications of wealth and power than the interior represented. There were servants blazing in crimson, or liveried in variegated colours, waiting for their lords the Cardinal Princes; there were attendants of a higher order in black silk mantles, and Swiss Guards in their mediæval uniform, and Noble Guards magnificently attired, and troops of the line ranged on each side of the nave. There were the clergy of every order by the legion, and bishops and cardinals in rich apparel, all and each the servants of the servant of Christ, who, crowned with the tiara, and seated on his Papal regal throne, claims to be the King of kings. The contrast between the scenes of the evening and the morning must have struck the least reflective, and must have awakened doubts as to whether a religion which, by simple moral power, overcame the world in array against it, requires regal splendour and power to support and perpetuate it. The faith is one thing, and no man of consistent or liberal thought would interfere with it; but the assumptions which are illegitimately derived from that faith, which were so dramatically represented this morning, and which were advanced in the Encyclical and Syllabus recently published, are another; and I am much mistaken if even the Roman Catholic world as a whole will support them. There was the usual concourse of curious visitors who had been working hard all night at "doing the sights," and though one revolts at a church being used as a place of public promenade, still it cannot be wondered at when so much attention is paid to theatrical effect. In the tribunes set apart for them were, to use the words of the *Giornale di Roma*, "his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, his Majesty King Louis of Bavaria, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of Naples." The diplomatic tribune was well filled, and the attendance of distinguished foreigners was considerable, but there was no remarkable incident to note beyond what occurs at all ceremonies similar to those I have recorded. The silver trumpets, as they are called, were as sweet as ever; and the voice of his Holiness, clear and strong, as he gave the benediction, might have been heard in every part of the vast edifice. The three Pontifical crowns, one of which was given by the then eldest son of the Church, the first Napoleon, and the second by the Queen of Spain, together with the cap of state, were borne with true piscatorial simplicity at the head of the gorgeous procession, which was closed by the Pope seated on his throne and supported on men's shoulders. And so terminated the grand ceremonies in St. Peter's on Christmas-day. From St. Peter's to the Ponte St. Angelo the roads were crowded by Romans, but not a voice was raised, nor, I believe, will there be any expression of feeling for many a month. All are content to await what they consider will be the sure, though slow, results of the Convention, and the most perfect order will be maintained. As to the Encyclical, which by this time has been communicated to all Europe, it is, I think, regretted by many of the clerical party as defining the position too sharply; while by the laity it is spoken of with comparative indifference. In justice, however, to Italian Catholics it should be observed that they view both the Encyclical and the Syllabus from somewhat a different point of view from that which Protestants do. While principally intent on curbing or destroying the temporal power of the Popes, there are many propositions set forth in the recent publications which they would accept. As a spiritual Power there is no general desire to subvert the Papacy; contrary to the belief of many in England, Italy is not yet un-Catholicized, and were the worldly ambition of the Holy See less and its regard for the faith more, the existence of the Church would be strengthened and protracted. As it is, the "Rè" imperils the life of the "Papa." In our country, however, there are probably few thinking men who will not accord to the Pontifical Government the merit of consistency and honesty in the statement which it has just given to the world. There is not an assumption in the Encyclical nor a pretension implied in the Syllabus which is not the logical consequence of the principles on which the Papal Church is founded. Liberty of thought, word, and act is prohibited by it, and we now have it recorded by himself that the Roman Pontiff cannot, and ought not, to come to any agreement with progress, with Liberalism, and with modern civilisation.

RETREATS.—We regret to hear that a near connexion of the Bishop of Salisbury is attempting to establish a sisterhood, with monastic costume, &c., in the cathedral town of Gloucester.—*Record*.

THE NEW ARCHDEACON OF WESTMINSTER.—The Archdeaconry of Westminster, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Venerable Dr. Bentinck, has been conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC NUNNERY IN NORWICH.—The mansion lately occupied by Captain Ives, and hitherto used as the Judges' lodgings, has been purchased by the Roman Catholics for the purpose of a nunnery, and some of the sisterhood will shortly

take up their residence there.—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

BISHOP COLENSO.—It is said that Bishop Colenso intends, within the next few weeks, to proceed to Natal and take possession of his diocese, notwithstanding the sentence of deprivation passed upon him by the metropolitan.

REV. J. KEBLE.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Keble is recovering from his recent attack, and that he was able to leave Torquay on Tuesday for Penzance, which for the last few years has been his winter quarters.—*Record.*

COALS AND CHURCH-RATES.—A Montgomeryshire letter contains the following:—"Mr. — has for some years past given a ton of coals to about twenty-four poor persons in the neighbourhood. This year he has not given any to those who voted against the Church-rate, nor to the neutrals either."—*Liberator.*

THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON.—We are requested by the Rev. W. M. Punshon to state that a paragraph in the *Mercury* of last week, announcing his intention to go to Australia, is entirely without foundation. The paragraph was copied from a neighbouring contemporary.—*Bristol Mercury.*

A MINISTERIAL EXODUS.—The Leicesterhire papers are remarking upon a flight of ministers from Hinckley. It appears that nearly the whole of them have left the town within the space of a few weeks. On Christmas-day the Rev. G. Candy, incumbent of Trinity Church, preached his farewell sermon to an overflowing congregation. On the same day the Rev. J. Parkinson, Baptist minister, preached his farewell sermon, and the same evening the Rev. J. James, Independent minister, notified to the deacons of his church his intention of leaving them; and a few days previous the Rev. W. Skirrow, vicar of the parish church, also the Rev. J. C. Edwards, his curate, both having accepted a new sphere of duty; and the Great Meeting is now vacant by the recent removal of the Rev. H. Galloway.

THE JEWS.—"According to a calculation recently made," says the *Monitor*, "there exist in the whole world nearly 7,000,000 Jews, of whom one-half are in Europe, especially in Russia, where there are 1,220,000. The number in Austria is 853,000; in Prussia 284,500; and in the rest of Germany 492,000. At Frankfurt-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to sixteen Christians; in Sweden and Norway only one in 600. France contains 80,000, England 42,000, and Switzerland 3,200. A remarkable fact is that in the countries where the Jews are completely emancipated—that is, in France, Belgium, and England—their number is diminishing, while elsewhere it is increasing. The paragraph concludes with a statement that there are thirty-three societies for the conversion of the Jews, employing 200 missionaries. The number of converts is estimated at 20,000.

MR. BUXTON ON THE CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION COMMISSION.—At the meeting of the electors of Maidstone held on Tuesday, Mr. Buxton made the following remarks on the result of the Royal Commission on Subscription of which he is a member:—"It would not be fitting for me to mention the conclusions at which that commission has arrived, but as some account of our proceedings has appeared in the newspapers, I may without indiscretion observe that I was surprised and delighted by the anxiety evinced by all my colleagues on that commission to treat scrupulous consciences with the utmost regard, and to give the amplest scope to thinking minds that would be compatible with their fidelity to the doctrines expressly affirmed by the Established Church; and I think that the recommendations of the commission, carrying with them the authority of four archbishops, four bishops, and several other dignitaries of the Church, as well as several judges, peers, and statesmen, will be hailed on all sides with lively satisfaction; and, if adopted by Parliament, will do much towards preserving the intellectual vigour of the Established Church."

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that this long-established institution, which was founded soon after the beginning of the present century, is recovering from the temporary depression sustained by frequent changes of management. The appointment of the Rev. G. D. Bartlet, M.A., to be the head-master of the school, has been followed by the most satisfactory results. The committee have been perfectly satisfied with the working of the school under his management, and we understand that the parents of the pupils have in the most decided way expressed their approval of the moral tone and intellectual progress of the establishment. The whole course of study is not only adapted for pupils intended for commercial life, but is also arranged as a preparation for the Universities, and for those departments of the Civil and East India Services which have been thrown open to public competition. Numerous pupils have matriculated, several of them with honours, at the University of London, and the committee have instituted prizes to encourage such efforts. At the recent examination for the Government Civil Service in China and Japan, the first place was gained by a former pupil and captain of the school, Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, B.A., of University College, London. The school will reopen at the end of this month, and the committee have reason to expect a considerable increase of scholars.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—The agitation of the clergy has by no means subsided, but, on the contrary, has increased every day since the publication of the Papal Encyclical Letter. At Bologna there has been a nocturnal meeting of the members belonging to the notorious half-religious and half-political association of St. Vincent de Paul, where the most absurd resolutions were passed, with the object

of bringing all possible influences to bear upon Parliament to secure the rejection of Vacca's bill on the suppression of religious corporations. In spite of all these exertions, however, the Minister of Justice and his colleagues will not withdraw the bill, but, on the contrary, will make it a Cabinet question, if they see that the opponents of the bill are numerous enough to make its acceptance doubtful by the House. As I am writing about priests, I may as well mention an amusing incident which occurred a few days ago in the Piedmontese town of Galatina. An agent of the Protestant Bible Association having made his appearance in the market of the town, began to sell Bibles. The customers were rather numerous, and, what was more curious, almost all belonged to the class of the rural population. The rector of the parish having heard of the fact, hastened to assemble a general meeting of his priests, at which a subscription was made to raise the necessary money for buying up all the Bibles the wandering bookseller had not yet disposed of. The Bibles having thus been bought, a large bonfire was lighted on the threshold of the church, into which the obnoxious Protestant books were thrown, in the presence of the rector, who, of course, had prepared a sermon for the occasion. But, alas! the Bible-seller was an old hand, and as he had a larger stock of the sacred volume in his cart, he speedily made his appearance in the piazzas and began business anew. A second meeting was at once called at the rectory, but the majority of the priests refused to contribute more money, believing that the heretic Protestant would undoubtedly return to Galatina with a new collection of Bibles were they to buy up his stock again.—*Letter in Daily News.*

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON AND THE EVANGELICAL CLERGY.—The *Record* publishes the following correspondence between a lay member of the Church of England and Mr. Spurgeon:—

Rev. Sir,—You have brought many and grave charges against the clergy in connection with the baptismal controversy, and I hear that some of your friends claim that you have had the best of the argument. On the other hand, nearly all the friends of your opponents are equally well satisfied that you are completely vanquished. Under these circumstances, what is to be done to settle this vexed question?

It is utterly impossible for the general public to read all that has been published on both sides, and therefore I submit that the best plan will be for you to discuss the subject in London with some competent opponent, and devoting two or three evenings to this object. The plan for conducting the discussion may be similar to that adopted in the debate between Mr. Miall and Dr. Bayley at Birkenhead some years since.

I have not the least doubt that I can find a suitable clergyman to engage in a friendly discussion, and as nature has so richly endowed you with oratorical powers, I hope you will not refuse to meet him.

I respectfully request your reply, and I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN RICHARDSON.

To this letter Mr. Spurgeon returned the following reply:—

Dear Sir,—I have no ambition to be victorious in controversy. My simple business is to proclaim the truth of God, and if others do not accept it as such, to their own Master they must give account.

I have never replied to any man who chose to assail me, and do not intend to do so now.

Yours truly,

C. H. SPURGEON.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY.—We have been requested to publish the following letter of Dr. Cather's to ministers of all denominations of Evangelical Christians. It is scarcely necessary to say that its object is one that commends itself to every individual who bears the Christian name.

PROPOSAL FOR SIMULTANEOUS SERMONS (WITHOUT COLLECTIONS) ON THE 29TH JANUARY, OR THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—The first week in January has been proposed by the Evangelical Alliance as a season for united prayer—for all the wants of the church and woes of the world.

The last Sunday in January or the first in February is hereby suggested by the Systematic Beneficence Society, as a suitable time for simultaneous sermons on Scriptural beneficence.

The combination of these Christian virtues (see Acts x. 4) is so acceptable to God, and so profitable to man (Malachi iii. 10, 11) that we surely need not apologise for asking your cordial co-operation in bringing it about to a much larger extent than yet prevails among us.

We shall be much obliged by your letting us know on what Sunday, and on what text you preach, and to what number of hearers, that we may be able to embody all this in a summary form in the next number of the "Benefactor."

On behalf of the committee,

ROBERT G. CATHER, General Secretary.

P.S.—In his capital book "Money," just out, the Rev. T. Binney has an admirable distribution of topics—for the two sermons on Systematic Beneficence, viz., 1. "Money may be a bad thing"; 2. "Money may be put to an excellent use." One might be discussed on the 29th January, and the other on the 5th February.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS AND THE SABBATH.—The Scotch Presbyterians are just now greatly exciting themselves on the question of the observance of the Sabbath. In their Presbyteries and in public meetings they are memorialising the railway companies against running trains on Sundays, and denouncing the press because it refuses to support all their extreme views. A short time ago one rev. gentleman advised all the railway officials to strike work unless Sunday trains were stopped. At a public meeting at Perth on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Montrose, said:—

You need not look to the gentry to help you; neither need you look to members of Parliament for aid, for I take it upon me to say that they will not help you spontaneously either. They are not disposed to protect the Sabbath. They are disposed to do many things.

They are disposed to protect the game for the proprietors by laws which, I think, violate common justice and common sense, and will not long be tolerated. (Applause.) And they will protect the fishing rivers, so that decent working men cannot get access to any river in the kingdom, during an hour which they may have on a holiday, to catch the tiniest trout—and they will protect other class privileges that still linger in our statute-books. They will protect false religion, and patronise it, and spread it both at home and in the colonies; but just make up your minds that the kind of members that our people send to Parliament will not protect the Lord's-day—that is just as sure as that there is a Lord's-day. Why, it would appear that to many of them Liberalism means making free with everything sacred to us. Progress to them is a departure to any possible extent from those great and sacred truths and laws on which our greatness rests, while Conservatism, with too many of those who profess it, means domination by the few over the very intelligence and virtue—over the souls and bodies of the mass of the people. (Applause.) According to the old Puritan's account of it, these men seem to think that nineteen out of every twenty of our people have been born with saddles on their backs, and the other twentieth has been born booted and spurred and ready to ride them. (Laughter and applause.) I say, then, you need not look to these men to protect your Sabbaths. And we deserve no better. If our electors over this United Kingdom choose to send such men to Parliament, they must just take the fruits of it. They are too like the men they represent—I mean the electors over the land; and if we be not wise in time, alas for us and for our favoured country!

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.—M. Louis Blanc, writing to the *Temps* his impression of the effect produced in London by the Encyclical, describes it as a mixed feeling of wonderment and joy—of wonderment at the folly of the act, and of joy because it is suicidal. It is courageous to attack a strong man, but only on the supposition that you are aware of his strength; it is fine to die upstanding, if you have the consciousness you are dying. But the Pope's intrepidity proceeds from sheer blindness and fatuous vanity. For this reason it is that no sentiment of veneration or even indignation mingles with the laughter and contemptuous pity with which Protestant England reads the senile curses of the Vatican. By the Encyclical the Pope has immensely curtailed the area of his own dominion. M. L. Blanc, it asked to define the document, would use a neologism and call it the "Decatholisation of the Papacy." He believes it will stay the Catholic movement which was going on in England, by shaking off all those men who dreamt that it was possible to build a bridge between the Vatican and the modern world. Those men are now in this cruel position, that they must either be dragged through the mire by the Pope to the gulf of absurdity, or abjectly repudiate everything that they have hitherto held to be good, reasonable, and true. They must in some sort cease to be men, or they must become heretics. Many would have given up to Rome a part of their reason who will not resign it altogether. The Encyclical is the charter of emancipation of consciences.

THE LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—During the few weeks which have elapsed since we brought the disgraceful attempt to convert this institution from catholic to sectarian uses under the notice of our readers, the committee who were carried at the last anniversary by the extraordinary tactics of the Rev. Dr. Courtenay have held several meetings; but, though they were for the most part nominated by that gentleman, they have not served his purpose. When they came to understand exactly how matters stood, they, as honourable men, declined to become parties to his schemes of perversion and malappropriation. We understand that some of the clergymen, now for the first time upon the committee, declare that for them to appoint a paid clerical chaplain to the institution, would be a criminal dereliction of their duty as trustees of funds which have been subscribed upon the express understanding that the religious services in the establishment should be conducted on a totally different principle and plan. They will, at least, not sanction Dr. Courtenay's proposals until the matter has been fairly laid before the subscribers, and fully discussed by them. A general meeting has therefore been called for the 20th inst., at which the sense of the supporters of the Penitentiary upon the propriety of appointing a paid chaplain will be deliberately taken. We entreat the attendance of all the subscribers. We are sure that the Churchmen who have contributed towards the support of the institution will be as little willing to consent to such a dishonourable perversion of the intentions of its founders as is inferred in the appointment of such an officer, as Nonconformists. We understand that the meeting will be held in St. James's Hall.—*Patriot.*

OPENING OF MUSEUMS, &c., ON SUNDAY.—On Thursday evening a public meeting, convened by the committee of the Clerkenwell Working Men's Christian Union, was held at Spaffelds Lecture-hall, Exmouth-street, for the purpose of discussing the following question:—"Is it advisable to open public museums, &c., on Sunday?" According to the programme calling the meeting, speeches of a quarter of an hour's duration were to be delivered for and against the question, and the subject was to be debated for two hours. Mr. R. Baxter occupied the chair. Mr. Murphy opened the discussion, taking the negative side. He relied on the Scriptural texts in favour of keeping the Sabbath-day holy, and maintained that if the sacredness of the Sunday were once infringed upon, it would have this result, that the Sunday would become a working day, as it was in France. He should be glad to have another day in the week set aside on which the working men could visit museums and other places of that kind, but in the interest of the working men he maintained that the Sabbath should be preserved to them. (Hear.) Mr. Kenny, on the other side, said that they

had nothing to do at that meeting with the mode in which the Sunday was observed in France and other continental countries. They did not ask to have theatres or casinos open in this country. What they asked for was to have museums, public galleries, and parks open on the Sunday, and he wanted to know whether it was inconsistent with a truly religious observance of the Sabbath that a man should have an opportunity of seeing the works of nature and of art on that day. Mr. Whitmore insisted chiefly on the economical objection to the opening of museums, viz., that it would lead to a general system of work on the Sabbath, and therefore that the working man would in the end have more work to execute in the week without more pay to receive. He also maintained that the observance of the Sabbath was of Divine institution, and ought therefore to be held sacred. Mr. Antill observed that the Scriptural ground was entirely cut away from the advocates of the rigid observance of the Sunday by the fact that God never commanded the Sunday to be kept holy. He commanded the Sabbath, or the Saturday, not the Sunday, to be kept holy. The Rev. Mr. Stephens next addressed the meeting, and supported the negative of the question. Mr. Baxter Langley said they were all agreed as to the necessity of one day's rest. The only controversy was as to the mode in which it was to be kept. He maintained that it would have a moral, an intellectual, a civilising, and therefore a religious effect on the people if they were allowed to walk in a museum, or in such a place as the Crystal Palace, on the Sunday. Mr. Macgregor spoke against the opening of museums on the Sunday. The debate was adjourned till the next Wednesday, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Religious Intelligence.

CRAYEN CHAPEL, REGENT-STREET.—The Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Ebenezer Chapel, Birmingham, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of this church, in succession to the Rev. J. Graham, now in Australia. It is expected that Mr. Wilson will enter upon his new sphere about the second or third Sabbath in February.

REHOBOTH CHAPEL, MORLEY, NEAR LEEDS.—In accordance with the unanimous resolution of the church-meeting, a most cordial invitation was given by the church and congregation to the Rev. John James, of Hinckley, to the pastorate of this place, and has been accepted by him. He purposes entering upon his ministry there on the second Sabbath in February next.

STOCKTON.—A debt of 500*l.* on the Congregational chapel, Norton-road, Stockton, has been recently cleared off, and a meeting was held to celebrate the event, which was addressed by Mr. E. Mandall, the Rev. G. Allen, pastor of the church, who presided, Mr. Collyer, the Rev. G. T. Wallace, of Aspatia, and others. The chapel was erected in 1845 at a cost of some 1,800*l.*, 1,300*l.* of which was raised by the members, who then numbered only about a dozen individuals. Part, but only a very small portion of that sum, was realised from the sale of the old chapel in West-row. The enlargement of the chapel will probably be proceeded with before the close of the ensuing year.

ROTHWELL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The members of the Congregational church in this town held their annual tea-meeting on the 2nd inst., in the British schoolroom. It was numerously attended, and the interest was of a special character, it being the first time the members had met, in this manner, the newly settled minister, the Rev. James Hoyle. The meeting after tea was presided over by the pastor, and addresses were delivered by the deacons and also by several members of the church, who cordially welcomed amongst them Mr. Hoyle as their minister, and words of warm congratulation were expressed. A year ago they were lamenting the loss of the Rev. E. Lewis, who had accepted a call to Accrington, but now they had to rejoice in a united and comfortable settlement.

TENBY.—The Rev. E. Griffiths, minister of the Independent chapel, who, on account of the failing health of his wife, and under the recommendation of her medical advisers to try a change of climate, has resigned the pastorate of that church, and is about to try the more genial climate of Australia, was met by his friends at the chapel on the 30th ult., and presented with a handsome testimonial. The meeting was presided over by J. Craven, Esq., and at the request of the people, Mr. Rogers presented Mr. Griffiths with a purse of thirty sovereigns which had been subscribed to by persons of every class and denomination in the town, at the same time expressing the sorrow they felt at his leaving; also a letter of commendation to Christian fellowship wherever he may settle a home. Mr. Griffiths by his urbanity and perfectly gentlemanly Christian demeanour had won for himself in Tenby the highest respect, not only of the members of his own church, but those of other denominations and all classes, who now feel the deepest regret at his departure. He carries with their warmest wishes for his and his family's welfare.—*From a Correspondent.*

DESBOROUGH—REOPENING SERVICES.—On the 18th ult., the Independent chapel was opened for Divine service, after being closed several weeks for repairs, painting, and redecoration. Sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hoyle, Rev. T. Heyden, and Rev. S. Drakeford. On Monday, Dec. 26th, the annual tea-meeting was held to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the settlement of the present

minister; there was a good attendance, and several members of the congregation addressed the meeting. On Wednesday, the 28th, the managers and the choir of the above place of worship sat down to a supper, gratuitously provided by the friends of the congregation. On Tuesday, the 27th, the Rev. S. Drakeford gave his annual treat to the members of the Bible-class, who spent a very happy evening, and on Thursday, the 29th, he entertained about thirty of the widows and infirm members of the church to tea, &c., &c. During the last few months more than 80*l.* have been expended in providing a suitable and superior organ for the above place of worship, and in redecoration of the interior, the whole of which sum the congregation have raised themselves by subscriptions, collections, and cards. The members of Mr. Drakeford's Bible-class have presented Mrs. Drakeford with a very chaste enamelled and gilt "Ladies' Companion," as a token of esteem to pastor and wife.

CHAPEL AND SCHOOL FOR THE DESTITUTE IN LEEDS.—The above mission was commenced in September last, in a house in York-street, on the principle laid down by Mr. John Ashworth, the philanthropist of Rochdale, having for its object the preaching of the Gospel to the poor; its design is also to induce those who from their station in life are prevented from attending any of the established churches to meet together to worship in a building freely offered to them. It is perfectly unsectarian in its character, and its teachers are invited from the different denominations in the town. Already its labours have been productive of the very best results. The Sunday afternoon and Wednesday evening services, intended for adults, are well attended, and at the Sunday evening school there is an average of 200 present. On Sunday afternoon and evening last, sermons were preached in the Stock Exchange Hall, by the Rev. J. H. Gordon, and collections made on behalf of the mission. On Monday evening, the teachers and friends invited the parents of the scholars and the attenders at the Sunday afternoon services to tea in the schoolroom. About 260 responded to the invitation. After tea the chair was taken by Mr. J. Thompson, and suitable and interesting addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. H. Gordon, J. Tunnicliffe, and R. Ward; Miss Gilpin, of Liverpool; Mr. Councillor Flitch, Mr. John Ashworth, and Mr. W. Parkinson. The proceedings were of a most interesting character.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SHEFFIELD.—On Thursday evening last a meeting was held in Garden-street Chapel to welcome the Rev. Robert Stainton, late of Huddersfield, as the minister of this place of worship. There was a numerous attendance, and after tea the chair was taken by the Rev. David Loxton, and the Rev. Henry Quick offered prayer. The chairman expressed his pleasure in seeing so large and interested a meeting as the representative of all the Congregational churches in the town, and evincing the deep interest felt by them in this undertaking, which to him seemed to be one of the most Christianly movements made by the Congregational body since he came to the town. The Rev. J. P. Gledstone read a brief but lucid and admirable report of the steps which had led to this inauguration meeting. The province of the committee had been to provide an adequate stipend and every facility for the conducting of religious services in the chapel, but Mr. Stainton would be perfectly independent to carry on the work in his own way without any interference from anybody. The Rev. R. Stainton, at the request of the chairman, entered into details of his religious belief, as due to his brethren who had so affectionately and promptly given him the hand of fellowship, and as constituting the basis of his future ministry. After these theological averments, he spoke of his future purposes and hopes. He had had some experience in originating churches and building churches. One of these he began with fifteen members, and in fourteen months he had seen them multiplied into 100. He entered upon this new sphere with sanguine hopes, because he looked to God as having brought him there, and believed it was his work that he was undertaking. After a few words from the Rev. Brewin Grant, the Rev. C. C. Tyte, Classical Tutor of Rotherham College, offered a dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. John Calvert spoke briefly as to the personal affection he bore to Mr. Stainton as a man of God possessing some uncommon qualifications for the work. Some other addresses having been delivered, the meeting separated. Mr. Stainton commenced his stated labours on Sunday.

HALLFIELD CHAPEL, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—The first annual tea-meeting of the church and congregation assembling in this place of worship was held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. The spacious schoolroom, which had been tastefully decorated, was insufficient for the accommodation, at one sitting down, of the numerous guests. The table-entertainment was choice and abundant. The public meeting was, of necessity, held in the chapel; the Rev. J. Makepeace, pastor, presiding. The engagements commenced with an appropriate hymn, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Pottenger. In his opening speech the chairman referred to the reasons for thankfulness which the review of their past brief history could not fail to suggest. About fourteen months only had elapsed since the opening of the chapel, and though losses had been sustained through death, yet there had been, from all sources, a nett increase to the original fellowship of about sixty members. The Sabbath-school, too, had already proved a nursery to the church. Their Pure Literature Society had put into circulation more than 2,000 periodicals within a few months. A generous spirit was also prevalent

among the people, which, indeed, was manifest from the fact that no fewer than 110 trays had been readily given for the regalement of their friends that day. After the chairman, the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., President of Rawdon College, made a thoughtful speech on the ecclesiastical and doctrinal aspects of the times. He was followed by the Rev. A. McLaren, B.A., of Manchester, in an admirable address on the social tendencies of the age and the necessity of watchfulness against their perils. The Rev. H. J. Betts spoke next, kindly and wisely; and then came the Rev. J. P. Chown, from whose church at Sion Chapel the one at Hallfield is an offshoot, in a congratulatory strain and with visible emotion, assuring the friends in the new place how thoroughly the whole mother church with himself rejoiced in all the successes of the past and wished them "God speed" in the future. Other addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wood, and Messrs. J. Cooke, Geo. Osborne, S. Stead, and W. Simpson. During the evening pieces were sung by the choir. The financial results of the tea and the sale of articles (in the afternoon) by the ladies' working party were highly satisfactory. A few days prior to the meeting a generous Christmas gift was presented to the pastor.

SALEM CHAPEL, BRADFORD.—The annual new year's tea-meeting of the church and congregation of Salem Chapel, Manor-row, was held on Monday evening week, in the schoolroom beneath the chapel. The room was very nicely decorated with evergreens and vari-coloured paper, festoons of which adorned the ceiling and the walls in great profusion. Between 300 and 400 persons partook of tea. After tea the Rev. J. G. Miall, the pastor, was called to preside, and the meeting during the evening became crowded. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, read a report which embraced a review of the various operations and institutions connected with the church, and also contained the obituary of the members of the church and congregation for the past year. In this obituary eleven persons were mentioned as having passed away from amongst them, and whilst the report lamented the loss of the whole of this number, it alluded with deeper sorrow to the loss sustained by the death, in the early part of 1864, of the late Mr. Alderman Kenion, who occupied a distinguished place among the members of their church, as well as a prominent position in the town of Bradford. After referring to the satisfactory state and progress of the missionary and other societies which the church and congregation supported, the report concluded by an allusion to the destitution which had prevailed and was still prevailing amongst the poor around them, and to the noble efforts that had been made by philanthropic individuals of the church to alleviate their sufferings. It was stated in this report that the Rev. Josiah Andrews, now of Kingswood, had been appointed assistant minister of Salem and Spinkwell chapels, and would enter upon the discharge of his duties on the 8th instant. Mr. Hunton next read the financial statement, which represented the funds collected for the support of the various objects upheld by the congregation to be in a very satisfactory condition. The aggregate amount received during the year was 737*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, being in excess of the previous year. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. B. Wainwright, Mr. Councillor McKean, Mr. B. Crowther, superintendent of the school, the Rev. Professor Shearer, M.A., of Airedale College, and Mr. James Gourlay, who spoke upon appropriate sentiments entrusted to them. The proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks to the chairman, and to the ladies who had presided at the trays.

DARWEN—BUCKWORTH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual gatherings in connection with this school were held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 2nd and 3rd inst. The spacious school hall was decorated in a most tasteful manner with evergreens, tinted hangings, medallions, inscriptions, and flowers. On Monday evening, after the tables had been replenished and occupied three times for tea, they were removed, and a most densely crowded, but highly interesting meeting was held. The Rev. Thomas Davies, the pastor, officiated as chairman. In his opening address, he congratulated the audience upon the prosperous condition of their schools. The school held there had about 700 scholars connected with it, while the affiliated school at Lower Darwen had about 130 scholars. He congratulated them also upon the prosperous and happy state of their congregation, after three years' hard times consequent upon the cotton famine. It was satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the poverty which had thus come upon them, their congregation had contributed during the past year not less than 700*l.* for the support and advancement of the Gospel. He then adverted, amid the repeated cheers of the audience, to the fact that he had recently been called to account for his advocacy of the principles of Nonconformity.

He had been charged with doing so in an offensive manner. He believed that charge could not be sustained. He invited any candid person to read his speech along with the letters which had been addressed to him; and he ventured to say that the speech, which occupied more than an hour in delivery, did not contain so many offensive epithets as were contained in one of the short notes to which he referred. He thought it was their duty to make known the truths which they held. If Nonconformity had no principles underlying it then it would be better to give it up, and go to church, but if, as he believed, it involved great principles, then it was their duty to uphold and promote them. Such a course was both the right and the duty of every Nonconformist. He himself had paid full price for his freedom. Even in his boyhood he had been called upon to choose whether or not he would enter upon a career which afforded the prospect of University honours and Church preferment,

The question had been referred to him by his father, and his answer was, in substance, "I cannot hope to obtain these prizes without becoming a Churchman; but I am a Dissenter, and cannot change my views for such a purpose." Having thus purchased his freedom of thought and speech, he meant to retain it, and would not be deterred by the smiles or frowns of any man from giving utterance to his convictions. At the same time, he would say that he entertained no unkind or uncharitable feelings towards those from whom he differed. He trusted that they would all maintain the truth with unwavering courage, but without any degree of bitterness or ill will. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. W. Whewell, J. Walsh, J. Halliwell, W. Whalley, J. Davenport, J. Garstang, and J. Eccles. Several recitations and pieces of music were also very effectively given. The Monday evening meeting having been held for the senior scholars with their teachers and friends, a second gathering was held on Tuesday evening, for the younger scholars, and some of their parents. After tea, the evening was very agreeably spent in games, recitations, and singing by the children, and pieces of music by the choir. The total number of persons who took tea at the two meetings was about 950, while the number attending the meetings was considerably larger.

Correspondence.

THE TRUST-DEED QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As an appeal is made to facts on the question of trust-deeds, and as I happen to be intimately acquainted with two Congregational churches, each of which, many years ago, lost its place of worship owing to the defective character of the trust-deed, perhaps you will permit me briefly to refer to them, as suggesting points of some importance to our churches now. In the one case, the minister was a gentleman of independent means, as was the leading person in the congregation. The former embraced Socinian sentiments, and the latter very soon followed his pastor. The people had no means of removing the minister, as the trust-deed merely required that the chapel should be used for the "worship of Almighty God." The church and congregation were scattered, and for many years nothing but cold and deadly heresy was heard in the place that had been erected for the maintenance and diffusion of evangelical truth. In process of time the minister died, and his rich friend ceased to take any interest in the affairs of the chapel. The doors were closed, when one of our ministers asked the old gentleman to give up the trust-deed to him, in order that orthodox worship might be again restored. He did so, and the place was rescued. Now, mark, it was not the people who had lost the Divine life, but the minister, who, sanctioned by a rich man in the congregation, and sustained by a defective trust-deed, departed from the faith, and smiled at the efforts of his church to remove him. Mr. Gasquoine may think that this was salutary discipline to the people. If that which involved the breaking up a church and congregation and the propagation of deadly error for many years in the heart of an important district, can be said to be salutary, then unquestionably this was. The second case is still stronger. The people were numerous and influential, and constituted one of the largest congregations in the district. The church had been founded by one of the ejected ministers, and was marked for its attachment to evangelical truth. A young man from a Congregational academy was invited to the pastorate upon the decease of the previous minister. He married into one of the influential families belonging to the congregation. He was an amiable man, and greatly esteemed by the people. After a while, some of those in whom the Divine life was vigorous, observed with regret that Christ was not preached as heretofore, and that their pastor's ministry was marked by defective teaching. What he said was true, but it was one-sided, while the distinctive truths of the Gospel were suppressed. It was not so much, in the first instance, what he said, as what he did not say, that awakened alarm in the minds of the people. After a time they communicated their fears to him. They sought Divine direction and the advice of the ablest and wisest men in the body, and the result was, that after a painful struggle, they were obliged to retire from their own house of prayer, and meet where they could for Divine worship. Those who had horses used to ride to a village some seven miles distant on the Sabbath mornings, remain for the two services, and then return to their families in the evening, meet the Christian people in a hired room for worship, and communicate as much as they could remember of what they had heard during the day. Here was evidence of the spiritual life among the people, clinging to evangelical truth, and yet unable to retain its old home. Now, I would ask Mr. Gasquoine whether the repetition of such an unrighteous deed as that of robbing a people of their own house of prayer, should not be prevented if possible. There were many in this congregation who would have prevented it if the trust-deed had only indicated a doctrinal creed, but it was, with others of the same period, exceedingly liberal and loose, and so the people had no alternative but to leave their own sanctuary, and subsequently content themselves with a chapel in a back street, where they were obliged to remain, while the place where they and their fathers had worshipped for many years, was in the central street in the town. I can vouch for these two cases, which, from my knowledge of "lapsed places of worship," I believe to be fair specimens of many others. I believe the Committee of the Congregational Union is doing good service in preparing a model deed; but that committee would fearfully mistake its functions, and betray the body, were it to attempt to frame a deed which ignored a doctrinal belief. But I have no fear on this score. I know the Congregational churches too well to have any apprehension of their being carried away by such mistaken views of freedom as Mr. Gasquoine advocates. Such views may be very beautiful as a theory, but they are dangerous in practice, condemned by facts, and our churches will not have them.

I am, Sir,

A CONGREGATIONALIST.

January 6, 1865,

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—With very considerable interest have I read the many letters which, during the past several weeks, have appeared in your valuable paper, on the very important subject of trust-deed theology.

After reading the letter appearing in your issue of the 4th inst., signed "John Epps," two questions suggested themselves to my mind as worthy the consideration of the "framers" of the proposed "model trust-deed," and likewise of Congregational Dissenters generally, who may be disposed to adopt it, after being submitted at the May meetings of the present year.

First, in seeking to embody any given number of theological dogmas in the deeds of our chapel property, does it not present to the world the appearance of infallibility in the framers of such deeds?

And second, does it not likewise present the appearance of seeking to tyrannise over the faith, or of dictating to coming posterity what they shall or shall not hold and teach in our denominational places of worship?

To my own mind, both these very objectionable things are inseparable (at least in appearance) from any deed comprehending doctrines to be received by others, who in Divine Providence shall be called to minister in our pulpits when we shall be no more in this world.

When men of undoubted piety and great learning are known to differ in matters of theology, it requires the utmost care before we adopt any course likely to interfere with the free thought and action of coming generations, who may, assuming the progressive character of the human intellect, possess much clearer and fuller views of Divine truth than those of any held at the present day.

Surely something can be done to secure the "property" to our own distinctive body, as desired by its respective donors, without even seeming to "tyrannise" or "dictate," or otherwise interfere with the liberty of men's consciences, either now or at any future time.

Another matter of vast importance to my own mind ought not to be overlooked in any of our new chapel trust-deeds, viz., that the said trustees shall all be men of piety, and recognised members of our own churches, especially if, as we know to be sometimes the case, they are to be invested with the right of taking part at church-meetings assembled to decide on the election of a new minister.

Like many more of my brethren in the ministry, I am strongly opposed to anything like secularising religious offices and institutions.

I am, Sir, your respectfully,

HENRY HUSTWICK.

Honley, near Huddersfield, January 9, 1865.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) EMIGRANT'S ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—At the present time, when many benevolent persons are anxiously seeking to benefit poor and deserving people, will you permit me to state, on behalf of the committee of the above society, that they have at their disposal a number of "assisted passages" to Melbourne, which are available for suitable emigrants who can pay the sum of 7l. 11s. 6d.—the full cost of the passage being made up by the society. In many cases where the emigrants are unable to pay the sum required, the difference is met by those who have the means and the will to help them to Australia, and so affording them a good chance of bettering their condition. The committee have "assisted" 1,200 people to Melbourne during the past eighteen months, amongst whom were twenty-one youths from the refugees for homeless and destitute children, who have just sailed in the ship Elphinstone.

Should any of your charitably-disposed readers desire to aid some deserving families, and will place themselves in communication with me, each case will be carefully looked into, and, if found eligible, the committee will have much pleasure in rendering the assistance sought for by the applicants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. R. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Offices, 27A, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

January 5, 1865.

A SCREW STEAMER FOR THE PACIFIC MISSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—A short time ago, when enjoying my weekly perusal of your admirable paper, my attention was arrested by a letter urging the employment of a screw steamer, for missionary purposes, among the islands of the Pacific.

The same idea entered my mind when the fact of the loss of the John Williams was first made known, and now that the contributions for the purchase of another vessel are flowing into the general treasury, it seems to me a desirable time to give expression to our thoughts as to the desirableness of purchasing, not merely a sailing vessel, but a sailing vessel with an auxiliary screw.

In favour of the "auxiliary screw" might be urged the following reasons:—

1. It would indicate that which is exceedingly desirable, progress in our missionary movements, and be more in harmony with an age when all things are being energetically subjected to the promotion of rapid inter-communication between the ends of the earth.

2. It seems to me that it would enable the missionaries, by the assurance of rapid and regular intercourse between the islands, to employ and superintend a larger staff of native evangelists and teachers, and so promote more extensive operations at a lesser cost. Thus would the churches also, of the different islands, be more closely united in sympathy and in work.

3. It would be an admirable means of keeping up the interest of our Sabbath-school children in the vessel, the need for fuel to work the screw affording an opportunity for annual contributions, and an annual report of the proceedings of their ship.

4. It would give greater security to "the children's ship" against being again becalmed; and be also a great preservative from many of the perils to which the vessel with its passengers and crew would be exposed.

Such, Mr. Editor, are a few of the thoughts which it seems to me might be urged in favour of a screw steamer. Pardon my thus venturing to occupy any portion of the valuable space of your paper with my thoughts, and believe me, always,

Yours very sincerely,

J. E. TUNMER.

Lympington, Hants, Jan. 9, 1865.

THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREEDMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

A conference was held on Friday morning, in the large room at the Priory, Birmingham, on the occasion of the arrival of Dr. Haynes, and the Rev. L. M. S. Haynes, M.A., a deputation from "The National Freedmen's Relief Association of America." There were present a number of gentlemen belonging to branch associations.

Mr. E. GEM occupied the chair, and called upon

Mr. COFFIN, who briefly narrated the plan of operations pursued by him in the prosecution of his mission to this country. He stated that he had everywhere been received with good will, and many associations had been formed in different parts of the country. Ladies' associations had been very successful, and many of them had done good work. He had found some difficulty in getting at the churches, because of the fear the pastors had of the Southern proclivities of some of the members of their churches. Since he had been in this country he had asked no one for a contribution, because he thought his duty was to bring the facts of the case before the community simply.

It was stated that the movement in this country was originated by the Society of Friends, by whom it had been mainly carried on up to the present time. In answer to a question put from the chair, Mr. COFFIN said he had succeeded in raising about 2,000l. in all since he came to the country.

Mr. ALBRIGHT stated that in all about 7,000l. had been raised, directly and indirectly, by the Society of Friends, since the movement was originated.

Dr. TOMKINS, after briefly alluding to the number of meetings held in some of the principal cities and towns of England, stated that since the arrival of Mr. Coffin the London society had received 1,100l. in cash. As the result of a meeting in Bradford, they had received 150l. worth of Bradford stuff. The London society had determined to forward all clothing and other articles through the Birmingham society. In all, they had made grants to the Freedmen's Commission of America, as represented by Mr. Coffin, to the amount of 700l., so that they had a balance at their bankers.

The Rev. Dr. HAYNES stated that he and his son had come to appeal to the people of this country on the broad principle of Christian philanthropy. It was not a case of partisanship. Southern men, residing in the North, had contributed very extensively to the relief of the freed men. The association had recently published a scheme for the erection of schools, in which one faithful teacher would have the charge of 450 scholars. These schools could be erected for from 300l. to 400l. each; and were very much needed. Those who attended the schools would be instructed for twelve months in the ordinary branches of education.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BUMPFREY, the following introductory circular was adopted:—

The committee of the Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association take the liberty to introduce to your notice and kind attention, the Rev. Dr. Haynes, and his son, the Rev. Lucius M. S. Haynes, who are a deputation from the Freedmen's Relief Association in New York, which comprises men of the highest eminence and character in America. We will add that we find these gentlemen well fitted to fulfil the mission entrusted to them. We are, respectfully, Edward Gem, Chairman: W. Morgan, B. H. Cadbury, 29, George-street, Edgbaston, Hon Secs.

The Rev. J. CARR proposed the following resolution:—

That this conference rejoices to believe that the very urgent claims of the freedmen of America have now obtained an encouraging amount of public sympathy and attention, both from the press and the public, as evidenced by many unanimous public meetings held to hear Levi Coffin; as also by the notice the freedmen have received from many of the clergy of the Established Church; by the President of the Wesleyan Conference at its last session; in the important resolution passed at the meeting of the entire Baptist Union in October last; and by the recent resolution of the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The association having at this time received Levi Coffin, and also with ample credentials Dr. Haynes and his son, gives them a most cordial welcome, and strongly commends them all to the notice of the religious public in special connection with the sanction of the organisation above referred to.

Mr. BANTOCK seconded the resolution, which was passed.

Mr. MORGAN then proposed—

That the following gentlemen be a committee to confer with the London deputation now present, on the subject of the best means of establishing harmonious action between this association and the London and other Freedmen's Aid Societies, and to lay down a scheme for future operations; and that the American deputation be respectfully requested to attend the committee, and give them all necessary assistance and information:—the Chairman, Professor Watts, the Rev. J. Carr, Mr. Bantock (Wolverhampton), Messrs. G. Baker, W. Morgan, A. Albright, Goddard, and Morgan.

Professor WATTS seconded the motion, which was passed.

The Rev. E. SCHRANK, of the Basle Society Mission, and a representative from the Gold Coast of Africa, afterwards, in a few words, expressed his great approbation of the work carried on by the association.

A soiree was held in the evening, in the Priory Rooms. It was numerously attended, and amongst the company were a considerable number of ladies. Mr. Alfred Kemp was called to the chair.

Mr. ALBRIGHT said the gentlemen who would address the meeting were come from America specially to lay the claims of the association before a generous public. They had come in consequence of several letters which he had written to gentlemen in America connected with the National Freedmen's Association in America. He was happy to say that since those letters were written, the local associa-

tion had made some progress, and had sent out a consignment of goods to America.

The Rev. Dr. HAYNES said they did not come to speak in favour of either North and South, but, as Christian ministers, to ask the aid of all Christian and humane men in aid of the slaves who are already free, and of others who would be free before the end of the present unhappy war. (Hear, hear.) They wanted money to be collected, and not kept lying idle in England, but sent away at once to America, where it was much wanted. One of their favourite ideas was to ask from each Sunday-school contributions, in order that they might found similar institutions for the children of freedmen in America. They also intended to ask the merchants and manufacturers to give them goods. It had been said, but this might be slightly exaggerated, that about 2,000,000, or nearly one-half, of the entire slave population of the States, are free, and he doubted not that God in His providence would, before the end of the war, free the balance of them, and out of the most unhappy circumstances bring forth the entire annihilation of the slave system. (Applause.) Then the vast number of freed slaves were thrown, in a time of war, upon the hands of the inhabitants of America, and they must be clothed and fed. Many of them, he was happy to say, were self-supporting, and all who were able were quite willing to work; but then vast numbers of them were not able to do so, and it was on behalf of them that the present appeal was made. He quoted passages from several reports, made in the United States by eye-witnesses, which disclosed a most pitiable state of things on the part of the freedmen, and made a most earnest and forcible appeal for assistance, to enable the freedmen to subside during the present transition state from slavery to freedom. The Government of the United States had done all it could whilst in a state of war, but private benevolence must do more. (Applause.)

The Rev. LUCIUS M. HAYNES, M.A. (son of the last speaker), addressed the meeting, saying that the two millions of freed slaves were undoubtedly free for ever, and the association in America had been much encouraged by seeing that they took at once a high position as men, and showing that they were eminently fitted for freedom. He went on at some length to argue that slavery was entirely and eternally abolished from America, and one of his reasons was, that throughout all the Free States, the ministers of religion were to a man pledged in every manner to work for the entire abolition of the slave system; another being that a quarter of a million of the freedmen were in the United States' army, and amongst its best soldiers. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. TOMKINS and Mr. LEVI COFFIN afterwards addressed the meeting briefly, and enforced what had been laid down by the two previous speakers.

The Rev. G. B. JOHNSON moved—

That this meeting cordially welcomes the deputation from the National Freedmen's Relief Association on their arrival in this country, and offers its best thanks for the valuable information they have communicated this evening, and desires them to convey to their friends in New York the sentiments of earnest sympathy in their mission cherished by the friends of negro freedom in this country, and this meeting pledges itself, by all available means, to further the charitable object have in view.

The Rev. J. J. BROWN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN CADBURY moved, Mr. H. BISHOP seconded, and the meeting carried the following resolution:—

That this meeting, having been greatly interested in the statements of Levi Coffin, Dr. Haynes, and his son, respecting the condition of the freed refugees from slavery, thinks it expedient that a town's meeting should be speedily held to consider the urgent and very strong claim that both these suffering people and their benevolent friends in America have on the large charity of this town, as an important part of the British empire, and that the deputation of to-night be requested to attend such meeting.

The meeting was brought to a close by the passing of the usual compliments.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

The following is published in the *Halifax Chronicle* as the text of the despatch from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Monck, relative to the proposed Confederation of the North American provinces:—

Downing-street, Dec. 3, 1864.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction your lordship's despatch of the 7th ult., transmitting for their consideration the resolutions adopted by the representatives of the several provinces of British North America which were assembled at Quebec. With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor-General, men of every province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant-Governors, without distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community. Animated by the warmest sentiment of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign, earnestly desirous to secure for their posterity throughout all future time the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown, steadfastly attached to the institutions under which they live, they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and calculated, under less favourable auspices, to have given rise to many differences of opinion. Such an event is in the highest degree honourable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must inspire confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained, and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the salutary influence exercised by the institutions under which these qualities have been so signally developed. Her Majesty's Government have given to your despatch and to the resolutions of the conference their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded

them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them to establish as complete and perfect a union of the whole into one government as the circumstances of the case and due consideration of existing interests would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being, in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result. The point of principal importance to the practical well-working of the scheme is the accurate determination of the limits between the authority of the central and that of the local Legislatures in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude from the resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system. But, upon the whole, it appears to her Majesty's Government that precautions have been taken which are obviously intended to secure to the Central Government the means of effective action throughout the several provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of central and local authority. They are glad to observe that, although large powers of legislation are intended to be vested in local bodies, yet the principle of central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principle cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system, and its harmonious operation, both in the general administration and in the governments of the several provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the central and local Governments. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect may not be of such a nature as to increase, at least in a considerable degree, the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country. Her Majesty's Government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the 44th resolution, with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. It appears to her Majesty's Government that this duty belongs to the representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant-Governors, who will under the scheme be appointed, not directly by the Crown, but by the Central Government of the United Provinces. The second point which her Majesty's Government desire should be reconsidered is the constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this body, so important in the constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration whether, if the members be appointed for life and their number fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them. These two points, relating to the prerogative of the Crown and to the constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence and matters of detailed arrangement may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the bill intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament shall come under consideration. Her Majesty's Government anticipate no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be entrusted with the preparation of the bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference; and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect. It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that, in concert with Lieutenant-Governors, you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the bill, and to give to her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament.—I have, &c.,

"E. CARDWELL."

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING AT SHREWSBURY.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

On Tuesday, in last week, Mr. Charles Ashworth, a gentleman whose family hold a prominent and influential position in the North of England, being on his way to visit a relative in Shropshire, stopped for a night at Shrewsbury, and put up at the Raven Hotel. We know not whether, while he slept the sleep of innocence, his pillow was haunted by visions of impending dire disaster, but fate had a terrible rod in pickle for him, and its application was not long delayed. At ten o'clock the next morning, probably when he was indulging in those pleasant musings which naturally follow in the train of a comfortable breakfast, there entered to him John Morgan, who straightway introduced himself as a detective policeman from Carmarthen, and told him that he held a warrant to apprehend him for stealing in that town, and subsequently selling there for 15s., a watch and chain. In vain did Mr. Charles Ashworth state his name and address, the starting-point of his journey, and his destination; equally in vain did he produce letters and documents proving his identity; to all that he could urge his captor resolutely turned a deaf ear. Finding this to be the case, he not unnaturally felt a strong impulse to knock John Morgan down, but the entrance of a Shrewsbury constable, six feet high, changed the current of his thoughts, and he prudently abstained from encountering odds which would be voluntarily braved by no one save a British tar in a Surrey melodrama. John Morgan was not content, however, with having secured the custody of Mr. Charles Ashworth's body; he emptied his pockets, and thoroughly ransacked his portmanteau. Among the property found on the prisoner was a gold watch and chain, which did not appear to have much connection with the case, as the stolen watch and chain were said to have been sold at Carmarthen; nevertheless, they went into John Morgan's pocket, together with a purse containing about 9s., a signet ring, and sundry other articles. Everything belonging to Mr. Charles Ashworth seemed to be familiar to John Morgan's eye; he recognised his railway rug as stolen property, and identified the key of his portmanteau as one which had been lent by somebody to somebody else to open the portmanteau of another person unknown. Having taken possession of all these articles, John Morgan marched his prisoner to the police-office, and took him before the Shrewsbury magistrates. To those worthies did the Carmarthen detective unfold his tale, and they appear to have swallowed it whole. When Mr. Charles Ashworth attempted to say a word in his own defence he was told to hold his tongue, and informed that he stood remanded; permission to telegraph to members of his family was sternly refused; and when he requested that the police would do this, the magistrates refused to allow it, because John Morgan suggested that this would favour the escape of the prisoner's accomplice—from which we must conclude that the bench held it to be quite probable that some of the wealthiest and best known men in the North of England were leagued together in the theft of a watch and chain. Mr. Charles Ashworth was remanded until the next morning, and John Morgan went his way, ostensibly for the purpose of fetching his witnesses from Carmarthen, though, strange to say, in the presence of two Shrewsbury constables, who kindly accompanied him to the station to see him off, he took a ticket for Stafford. As a matter of prudent precaution he took with him all the articles which were to serve as evidence against the accused: Mr. Charles Ashworth's railway rug enveloped his knees, and Mr. Charles Ashworth's watch, chain, ring, and money were stowed away in his pocket. After the departure of John Morgan, the prisoner was identified by local friends who knew him well; but the magistrates would not let him go, even upon heavy bail, though they allowed him to pass the night in the room of the chief constable instead of in a cell. The next morning he was brought up again, but John Morgan did not appear—and then it struck some exceptionally sapient functionary that it might be as well to telegraph to Carmarthen and ask a few questions about the affair. The reply was speedy and conclusive, no such warrant had been issued, for the all-sufficient reason that no such robbery had been committed, and there was no such man as John Morgan in the Carmarthen police-force. The proceedings of these Shrewsbury magistrates are really stupendous in their stupidity. It seems obvious that they cannot have examined the pretended warrant, or they could scarcely have failed to detect its forgery; yet they were especially bound to do so, since it could have no force within the county unless endorsed by a Shropshire magistrate. But they believed every word John Morgan said, simply because he declared himself to be a policeman, and would not listen to a syllable from the accused or take the suggested steps which would have at once cleared up the question of his identity. We should much like to know by whose authority the Shrewsbury constable, six feet high, lent his aid to the sham detective for the arrest of Mr. Charles Ashworth; but the noodledom of the magistrates is the one feature of the case which casts all others into the shade. We understand that the excuse made for these gentlemen is that their clerk was absent, so that they necessarily did not know what they were about; and it is whispered that this official has since administered a severe reproof to the local Nupkines, into whom it is his business to breathe the breath of legal wisdom, for presuming to play with edge tools when he was not there to see that they did not cut their fingers.

SCHOLASTIC REGISTRATION.

A meeting of schoolmasters and others interested or engaged in the work of education was held on Thursday in the rooms of the Society of Arts, to consider the best means of bringing the question of scholastic registration before the Legislature and the public. In a report read by the Secretary, Mr. B. Rule, it appeared that some organisation had been made in various towns, and the general committee were of opinion that it was desirable to follow the outline of the Medical Act, passed in 1857, which enabled persons requiring medical aid to distinguish properly qualified from unqualified practitioners. In order to secure this a system of registered qualification was adopted, bringing into operation a series of tests and the supervision of a council. The Scholastic Registration Act would not be retrospective in its application, and therefore would not interfere with vested interests, with private schools, or with the universities. Educational bodies might grant certificates; those at present engaged in teaching would be registered, so that no injustice would be done to them; while the necessity of examination and registration would in future deter unqualified persons from entering upon the scholastic profession. The Rev. THOMAS JACKSON, the chairman, paid an approving tribute to the higher, the middle-class, and the ordinary educational establishments of the country, but deplored the fact that incompetent persons, by undertaking the duties of schoolmaster, cast a slur upon the profession. Dr. ADAMS moved a resolution in furtherance of the report. The Rev. A. J. D. D'ORSEY commented with some indignation upon the low social status in which schoolmasters, as such, were classed in this country. Their business, then, was to make the profession of the schoolmaster a learned profession, and not merely a ladder for young ambition or a refuge for the destitute. Until this was done, they would never get the right class of persons to come into it, or to remain a day longer than they could help. Dr. COLLIS supported the motion for the adoption of the report. Mr. LUXEN, who had been a schoolmaster forty years, was afraid that this movement was made for the purpose of getting places for

men who were unfit for the pulpit, and whom they did not know what to do with at the University. The Rev. J. RIDGEWAY also spoke on the subject; and the motion, recommending legislative enactment, was then carried. The other resolutions approved by the meeting related to details indicated in the report, and were spoken to by Dr. Hodgson, Mr. Payne, Dr. Nesmyth, Mr. Graves, the Rev. W. T. Jones, Mr. Wiles, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Shadcut, Mr. Bildek, Mr. Angel, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Barrow Rule. The meeting deputed four delegates to represent their views to the Educational Commission now sitting, and after thanking the Society of Arts for the use of the room, and the chairman for presiding, separated.

MAZE-POND CHAPEL.

RECOGNITION OF A NEW PASTOR.

A public meeting was held at this chapel on Tuesday evening for the purpose of recognising the Rev. Charles Clark as the new pastor of the ancient church assembling at Maze-pond. Tea was provided in the vestry at half-past five, and the hour appointed for the public meeting was seven o'clock, but before that time the chapel was not only filled but crammed, every inch of standing-room being occupied. The Rev. John Aldis, of Reading, formerly pastor of the church, presided, and the following ministers were seated on the platform:—C. H. Spurgeon, and the Revs. Charles Clark, J. Harcourt, J. Sinclair, J. T. Gale, D. Jones, E. Dennett, John Clifford, Dr. Waddington, Dr. Hoby, Joshua Russell, G. D. Evans, J. Teall, John Russell, W. K. Rowe, B. Preece, F. Trestrail, S. Manning, and J. W. Genders.

A hymn having been sung, and the Rev. Dr. HOBY having offered prayer,

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, briefly alluded to his former connection with the church, and the pleasure it gave him to come once more amongst them. He bore testimony to the good feeling which always existed between the members of the church and himself, and stated that all their conduct towards him was such as might well encourage his young brother who was now brought into connection with them. He had received kindnesses from them without end, and of the most diversified character, and though he had no testimonial when he left, the reason was that the people had done all they ought to do when he was with them, and they did not want to save their consciences by giving him a testimonial when his connection with them ceased. He mentioned, as an instance of their generosity, a fact which was not made public at the time, but which need no longer be concealed—and that was that on one occasion the wife of one of the deacons gave him a small box to open when he got home, and when he did so, he found there a present of eighty sovereigns. He remembered scarcely anything for which to blame Maze-pond people, but he recollected much for which to praise them, and he hoped that the new pastor would be as happy there as he had been. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. CLIFFORD, M. A., said his respect for Mr. Clark was so great and his affection for him so ardent that he felt much joy in knowing that he was about to become the pastor of a church which would use him well, and would receive his teaching in such a spirit as to profit by it, and manifest such a regard for his comfort and well-being as ought to be shown towards such a preacher of the Word of God. His duty was one of a delicate kind, involving responsibilities of a somewhat serious nature, for he had to introduce to them their new pastor, and to state some few of the facts which he knew concerning him. He (Mr. Clifford) had now been for seven years the pastor of a London church, and during that time certain convictions had forced themselves upon his mind as to the sort of men required to fill metropolitan pulpits and to govern metropolitan churches, and he affirmed that he knew of no man more fitted to take a metropolitan pastorate than their newly-chosen pastor. It had been supposed by some that Maze-pond Chapel was about to be closed, but he was glad to find that such was not the case. He had been a fellow-student with Mr. Clark for some time, and this gave him a right to speak of his mental character and intellectual endowments; and he asserted concerning his theological, classical, and mathematical training that he came from a college which had for its president one whose theology was as sound as a nut in autumn, and whose mathematical and classical teacher was as fit to occupy that position as any who had ever sat in the tutorial chair of a Dissenting college. It was of the greatest importance to the work of the ministry in the present day that there should be first of all sound theology, and then reliable teachers of other branches of knowledge. He did not wish to over-estimate education, nor to disparage those thousands of men who without having had the advantages of secular or theological training went forth from week to week to proclaim the unsearchable riches of Christ; one great fault which he found with the criticism of the pulpit in the present day was that it lacked breadth, and did not recognise the fact that in the Church of Christ there was room for all kinds of men. Mr. Clark came to them prepared to teach as well as to excite them. After dwelling upon other qualities of the new pastor's character, Mr. Clifford closed in earnest address by calling on the members of the church always to defend their minister's character, to be careful how they spoke about him before their families, and to help him in his work by their prayers, their faith, and their constant labour.

Mr. JOHN EASTY, the senior deacon, in the name of the church, then welcomed Mr. Clark as their pastor, and offered him the right hand of fellowship.

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON then rose to address the meeting, and was received with loud applause. He said his duty was to give the right hand of fellowship to the new pastor of this church in the name of the ministers of the neighbourhood. He did not know why he had been asked to do this, excepting it was because he was now getting to be one of the oldest ministers in the neighbourhood, not in age but in standing, having now been eleven years pastor of a church in Southwark, which was the metropolis of the world, and of which this City of London was only a suburb. (Laughter.) He did not know that he should speak in the name of the neighbouring ministers at all times, but he could do so most heartily on the present occasion, and was glad to welcome

Mr. Clark amongst them at a time when true fellowship was being very greatly revived. He had been engaged ever since seven o'clock that morning (when he attended a prayer-meeting) till the time when he came to the chapel, without time to get so much as a piece of bread, seeing inquirers, and he had spoken personally to seventy-five, out of which number he had called forty-two to propose for admission to the church on Thursday, and had sent nearly as many away because he could not see them, while the elders were also busy seeing as many as they possibly could. He hoped that this would encourage them to attend the united meeting again, and that this would lead to more fellowship amongst them. He believed the Baptists were the most wicked Christians anywhere in the matter of fellowship. They were very conscientious, but he was afraid that there was not much union amongst them, and that when one church prospered it did not take much notice of another one which was in a less favoured condition. They had not felt enough that they were one body, but he hoped that there was a great improvement coming on in this respect. He earnestly prayed that God would greatly bless this church, and he heartily desired the success of their new pastor, all the more so because he was young. He was of a most fit age to be married to the church, and since they had that evening put on the ring of marriage, he hoped that they might both be happy together, that the best results might come from their union, that they might multiply, and that their children and converts might so increase that they would soon want a larger house to hold them. Mr. Spurgeon then shook hands with Mr. Clark most heartily, stating that he did so in the name of all the ministers round about the district. He did not like to say much to Mr. Clark as to his duty to the people. And he would remind him of his first duty on the pulpit, for unless he took care that his sermons were full of good spiritual food, everything else would go to the bad. A minister might be a very good hand at visiting, or conducting choirs and delivering secular lectures; but if he neglected to study for the pulpit and come to his people unprepared to speak to them, he would not do much good, and the pulpit was the Thermopylae where the Christian minister must fight his battles and either win the victory or else be totally defeated. The next thing in importance to the pulpit was the prayer-meeting, and if they did not have a blessing there they could not expect one in the pulpit. There was a peculiar knack in conducting a prayer-meeting, and this he hoped Mr. Clark will soon get hold of, so that none of the prayers should be too long. The minister of a church, too, should always take the lead—not only on review days when he could ride out with his epaulettes and cocked hat, and be admired by the ladies, but also when bastions were to be carried, when the shots were flying by thousands, when death was in the way, and a brave man was wanted to lead the forlorn hope. The minister should always have one blind eye and one deaf ear, and these he would always find to be useful. The strongest thing in the world was to let people alone to say what they pleased. He was lately asked to try to settle a dispute between a pastor and a church, but in reply he asked if it was likely that he carried a brush about in his pocket to scrub all the pigs that chose to make themselves dirty. (Laughter.) No, for he might get some of the dirt himself. The minister should always know how to bear and to forbear, and though it was sometimes a hard thing to rebuke a Christian man, yet it must be done: and if they did no good to the man by doing so, they would at least clear their own consciences, and get for themselves a soft pillow on which to lie. A minister, too, should always be a man of immense faith, and should always keep to his duty whatever circumstances might happen, like the Roman soldier who stood at his post when Pompeii was destroyed, and whose remains had been found when the city was destroyed. So the Christian minister should ever be on his watch tower, and blessed should the servant be who shall be so found when the Master come. But the people also had duties, and one was that of regular and practical attendance. People who come late ought to walk in with slippers on, and look as if they were begging pardon for disturbing the congregation. The next duty of the people was thoroughly to love their pastor, and not be ashamed to show that love. He remembered some years ago, in that very chapel, being shown a newspaper in which it was stated that he had so many slippers presented to him by young ladies, that he was obliged to announce that he was about to be married. This statement was an unmitigated lie, for he had received no presents from ladies but one, and that was from the wife of one of his deacons, a lady more than seventy years old, and he really did not believe that she had any designs on him. (Laughter.) Still he had no objection to congregations expressing their love for their ministers, and he hoped that Mr. Clark would receive many tokens of his people's affection. It was their duty, too, to defend their minister, and, above all, not to hinder him in his work, but to assist him with their hearty co-operation. Mr. Spurgeon concluded a capital address, given in his own peculiar style, by wishing every blessing to descend upon the church and the new pastor. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. CHARLES CLARK then addressed the meeting, and gave an account of his own conversion, and the circumstances which led to his entering the Christian ministry.

The Rev. SAMUEL MANNING briefly addressed the meeting, saying he was glad that so old a church as that at Maze Pond was not to be allowed to die out. A common charge made against Nonconformity was that it could not live in poor neighbourhoods, that Dissent did very well amongst wealthy populations, and that as soon as a district became poor the Dissenting church there swarmed off into the suburbs, built a cathedral, and gathered round it a few wealthy people, while it left the poor people in the central district to perish for lack of knowledge. This was a common charge against Dissent, and it had been brought forward when it was said that the Maze-pond Church was to be removed to Brixton. The present meeting, however, proved that such was not the fact, and he was glad to think that such a protest had been made.

Mr. JONES then proposed, and Mr. MEREDITH (both deacons) seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. G. Aldis for presiding over the meeting, and the CHAIRMAN having stated the pleasure it gave him to be present, and the deep interest he still felt in the prosperity of the Church at Maze-pond, the meeting broke up after singing the doxology.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 11, 1865.

AMERICA.

ABANDONMENT OF THE LAND ATTACK ON FORT FISHER.

(Per the Peruvian.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (Evening).

Mr. Fessenden has announced his intention to withdraw the \$10-40 loan after Jan. 7.

Admiral Porter reports that his whole fleet bombarded Fort Fisher, Wilmington, on the 24th, having previously exploded a large powder-ship under the walls of the fort, the shock doing no damage. In one hour the fire of Fort Fisher was silenced, two magazines exploded, and the fort fired in several places. The bombardment continued until dark. On the afternoon of the 25th about 3,000 troops under Weitzel landed under the fire of the fleet, some entering the outworks and capturing a flag. Weitzel captured two batteries, and advanced within fifty yards of the fort. Finding an assault impracticable, however, he re-embarked his troops the same evening. About 1,000 remained on shore on Monday, being unable to re-embark on account of the surf.

On the night of the 25th, General Butler informed Admiral Porter that the assault of Fort Fisher was impracticable, the fort being substantially uninjured as a defensive work by the navy fire, and that nothing but a regular siege would reduce the fort. Butler has re-embarked his troops, and resolved to return to Fort Monroe as soon as the transports are ready. Admiral Porter informed General Butler that the fleet could keep the Confederates inside the fort from showing their heads until the assaulting column was within twenty yards of the works. He thought the capture of the fort by assault, if attempted, would have been easier than was supposed. The Admiral considers the 100 pounder Parrot guns unfit for service. Six of them exploded, killing and wounding forty-five men. The monitors behaved very well during the heavy gale which was prevalent. Admiral Porter will continue the bombardment of Fort Fisher.

Savannah advises to the 26th report that an effort was being made to intercept Hardee's retreat before he could reach the Broad River.

Hood's infantry is reported to have crossed the Tennessee on pontoons placed above reach of the Federal gunboats. Prisoners state that Hood had 110 (?) cannon.

General Lee reports that Lomax had repulsed Torbert two miles from Gordonsville. General Mosby was dangerously wounded.

Barbridge reports that during the raid in Western Virginia he defeated Vaughan, Duke, and Breckenridge in several encounters, capturing numerous guns. He destroyed all the lead-works and salt-works at Saltville. Breckenridge reports that the damage done to the salt-works can be easily repaired.

The Confederates had driven back the Federals raiding in the neighbourhood of Mobile.

The Southern press strongly urge the appointment of General Lee as Commander-in-Chief. President Davis has announced that the Confederate Government assumes the responsibility, and will answer for the acts, of the persons engaged in the attempt to capture the steamer Michigan on Lake Erie.

The steamer North America, from New Orleans for New York, had been wrecked. Two hundred soldiers on board were drowned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (Morning).

Lee was said to be preparing an offensive movement.

Nashville despatches assert that Hood had not crossed the Tennessee. A doubtful report was current that the remnant of his army had been captured.

General Butler had returned to Fort Monroe. His troops were also returning.

A large expedition under General Granger landed at Pascagoula, Louisiana, on the 15th, and was pushing rapidly towards Mobile.

In reply to the demand of the Brazilian Minister for explanations and reparation for the seizure of the Florida, Mr. Seward states that the President would disavow and express his regret on account of the proceeding at Bahia. Captain Collins would be suspended and tried by court-martial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (Evening).

Cincinnati despatches reiterate the statement that the Federal gunboats prevented Hood from crossing the Tennessee river.

Money easy—Gold 127½.

General Garibaldi has, we understand, accepted an invitation to become the guest of our townsman, Mr. J. R. Jeffery, in the course of the ensuing spring.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to our market to-day, were very moderate. The condition of the produce being tolerably good, the demand both for red and white produce ruled steady, at quite Monday's currency. The market was fairly supplied with foreign wheat. The trade for nearly all qualities was very quiet, and the total amount of business transacted was small, at late rates. Floating cargoes of grain moved off slowly, at previous quotations.

TO ADVERTISERS

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

Per Quarter	£ s. d.
" Half-year	0 6 6
" Year	0 13 0
" Year	1 6 0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATUM.—By a printer's error, in the article on "Congregational Statistics" last week, the income of the Baptist Missionary Society was stated to be 341,419*l.*, instead of 34,419*l.*

. Subscribers and Advertisers are respectfully informed that the payment of sums exceeding five shillings cannot be received in postage stamps.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1865.

SUMMARY.

THE dearth of home news seems to have become chronic. If journalists are in straits, the public have no particular reason for regret, if there be truth in the old adage, "Blessed is the nation that has no annals." At this dull time Lord Palmerston's lecture to the peasantry around Romsey on the three R's is magnified into an event; "S.G.O.'s" disquisition on the management of children attracts unusual attention; and the "discharge note" adopted by the builders of the midland counties as a protection against the combination and strikes of their work-people, is canvassed with a vigour its originators could scarcely have expected. Nor must Mr. Buxton's speech, in which he admitted the unpopularity of his fancy franchises, and the conference of schoolmasters, be omitted from the incidents of the week. The latter propose to give to the Universities and certain other bodies the power to grant licenses to such schoolmasters and school teachers as are now actually engaged in the profession, but hereafter to those only who on examination are found to possess the necessary qualifications. This scheme seems to us worse than the proposal in favour of a direct government license, seeing that the Universities are still in a measure sectarian institutions. The public are better judges of what they require in education than any University, and as it is admitted that incompetent teachers form "a very small proportion" of the profession, the necessity for any such perilous innovation as is suggested falls to the ground. A country which has long since discarded the policy of issuing licenses to preach, is not likely to consent to the issue of licenses to teach. The matter is scarcely worthy of notice, for the scheme is, we are satisfied, completely impracticable, if not ridiculous.

The French financial statement, long in gestation, is at length produced. M. Fould has no such opportunities as Mr. Gladstone. His budget is not imbedded in an ornate Parliamentary speech, but in a dry report to his Imperial master. However, M. Fould has managed to show a small surplus for the year 1865, which has been obtained by a substantial reduction in the army and navy estimates to the amount of more than two millions sterling. "This sum," says the Finance Minister, "may be sensibly increased if, as may be hoped, the extraordinary expenses for the military and naval services, which still figure in the anticipatory budget of 1865 to the extent of 65 millions, gradually diminish, and at last disappear. These happy results are due to the confidence inspired by the Government, and to the peaceful sentiments with which Europe knows your Majesty is animated." That this remark is not a mere flourish may be inferred from a statement in a Toulon paper that sixteen men-of-war in that port have been ordered to be dismantled. Nor is this all. It is believed that the French Government is about to propose a law for a great modification, if not the abolition, of the navigation laws—a measure

which marks the advance of our neighbours in free-trade principles.

The diplomatic controversy between Prussia and the middle German States is at its height. Herr Bismark, in a formal despatch, curtly declares that the Federal Diet has no claim to the possession of the Duchies; that any such demand threatens its own existence; and that if the Diet will go beyond its powers, Prussia will be free to act as it sees fit without reference to Federal treaties. On behalf of Bavaria, which takes the lead of the smaller German States, Herr Pfordten says he is forced to see in Herr Bismark's speech an attempt to deter the Munich Government from every further vote in the Diet to which the Prussian Government does not acknowledge its right. "It is not our intention," he adds, "to allow the character of the Confederation, as an association of States having equal rights, to be shackled in such a manner that a single member should be able to prescribe the measure of its action." These are brave words, but the Prussian Minister knows that they will give him very little trouble. At present he is actively negotiating with Austria, and the mission of Prince Frederick Charles to Vienna is thought to imply that the Prussian Government will give the coveted guarantee as to the integrity of Venetia, if allowed to dispose of the Duchies according to its own will.

Spanish pride has succumbed to financial difficulties. Marshal Narvaez has introduced a bill into the Cortes for the abandonment of the hapless invasion of San Domingo, and the Madrid journals evince a strong desire to withdraw from the quarrel with Peru—which is now supported by the other South American Republics—if peace can be concluded without humiliating concessions. Spain is also about to recognise the Italian Kingdom, and some of the Liberal journals in Madrid venture to lift their voice against the Pope's Encyclical. Spain is learning some wholesome lessons in the school of adversity.

The St. Alban's raid seems not unlikely in the end to promote a more cordial understanding between the United States and Canada than has heretofore existed. Not only have nearly all these border ruffians been arrested, but the Canadian militia was being mustered in great force for the protection of the frontier, and the prevention of further outrages.

The grand military and naval expedition against Wilmington, the chief port of the Southern Confederation open to blockade-runners, has proved a signal failure. Admiral Porter first exploded a ship filled with powder beneath the walls of Fort Fisher, without any material result. A severe bombardment silenced the Confederate fire, and enabled General Butler to land troops. But it was found impracticable to assault the outworks of the fort, and the troops were withdrawn. The military part of the expedition was carried back in great haste to Fort Monroe, whither the ships of war soon followed. The General and the Admiral have quarrelled over their united failure, but it is evident that Wilmington, or rather its external defences at the mouth of Cape Fear River, can only be taken by a regular siege. Hood's escape across the Tennessee is still a matter of uncertainty, and a Federal military force is marching upon Mobile to attack it from the land side.

THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

GENERAL SHERMAN is doing two things, and is doing them most effectually. He is piercing the shell in which the Southern Confederacy is ensconced, and showing that the mystery within it was chiefly moonshine; and he is upsetting, without being aware of it, the elaborate dogmatism of certain reckless newspaper critics, and making them scamper away from their ignorant asseverations with more haste than seamstress. Never from the beginning of his career until now has that General more thoroughly baffled the foregone conclusions of his scribbling adversaries. His earlier successes were but greedy and headlong rushes after a bait skillfully dangled before him, and withdrawn by General Johnston to lure him further from his base, that when the fitting moment came he might be hooked beyond the possibility of escape. When he sat down before Atlanta he had a nut to crack which would break his teeth—when he cracked it, it was, of course, without a kernel. At the beginning of his march towards Georgia, he was running away from Hood, who is now running away from Thomas and a division of Sherman's own army. When he was no one could tell whereabouts in the heart of Georgia, he was making the best of his way with his fast dwindling and exhausted force to some point on the sea-coast which he was never likely to reach, and if even he "escaped," it would be after throwing away the fruits of a whole campaign. As to Savannah, was it not

guarded by a triple line of defensive works, and by 15,000 men under General Hardee, and was it likely that Sherman would hazard an assault so sure of being repulsed with indefinite loss? Nevertheless, General Sherman marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and took it, from Atlanta to Savannah, and took it, General Hardee having been discreet enough to march out by the only available line of retreat, before his enemy could close the door against him.

The all but unopposed march of Sherman through Georgia to Savannah, and his bloodless capture of the city and its defences, has let in a flood of light upon what was previously veiled by obscurity—the military resources of the Confederate States. He could not have traversed those three hundred miles with all the ease of a military promenade, if Mr. Davis had possessed any considerable reserve capable of being transported to the line of danger. It is clear that the Confederate armies represent the existing totality of the Confederate military force, save in so far as the President and Congress, the Governors and State Legislatures, may agree to draw upon the slave population. It is now seen that there is really no inner line of defence. The outer circle has been guarded with obstinate gallantry, but there is next to nothing behind it. Every available man has been sent to the front, and, so long as the front was maintained unbroken, the Confederates might boast, and the Federals might fear, that the centre of that circle was solid with the means of resistance. Sherman has dispelled the illusion. There is no further mystery to solve. A pretty accurate account can now be given of all the divisions of the Confederate army, and they are seen to be insufficient for the work they have to do. This, perhaps, is the most valuable fruit of Sherman's memorable march. It has disclosed to the North and to the world the actual state of things which the South had hitherto been able to keep secret. It has sounded the potentialities of the South, and touched bottom.

We do not in the least question the substantial accuracy of the *Richmond Whig's* elaborate statistics proving that the Confederacy has 692,795 men capable of bearing arms, and we suppose it has about a third of that number in the field at this moment. Is it practicable to make soldiers of a much higher percentage? Mr. Davis's complaints of desertion, corroborated as they have been by Sherman's march, pretty clearly indicate that it is not. You may enrol men, you may drill them, you may incorporate them with the active army—but it would seem that in the South you cannot retain above thirty or thirty-five per cent. of them for the purposes of the war. It is doubtful, indeed, whether it could be done in any civilised country, and facts show that is not done, except on paper, in the Confederate States. The very slight molestation which was offered to Sherman along the whole course of his march demonstrates the exhaustion, not, indeed, of the whole arms-bearing population, but of that proportion of it which, besides being capable of fighting, is sufficiently interested in the independence claimed by the States, to be willing to face hardship, privation, and death to secure it. Hitherto the South has always been able to send to any weak point in their front, men enough for an urgent occasion—but it is quite clear that the centre is void, which, if the figures of the *Richmond Whig* were of any practical worth, neither President Davis nor General Lee would have permitted.

What will be General Sherman's next move it would be folly to anticipate. The expedition he has already despatched, along the line of the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, towards Alabama, under General Kilpatrick, is probably unconnected with any strategical combination, and is designed to effect the release of 20,000 Federal prisoners, formerly located at Andersonville, and afterwards at Millen, but removed to the neighbourhood of Wareborough on the approach of Sherman. He is not given to let the grass grow under his heels, but he is under no immediate obligation to hurry. He has a secure base open seaward for an uninterrupted supply of reinforcements, ammunition, and food. He can move up the Savannah towards Augusta, using the auxiliary force of gunboats, and should he succeed in capturing that great arsenal, he can pass over into South Carolina, and take Charleston in the rear. His Confederate opponents have already cut out his course for him. He will start from Port Royal, they say, and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgian and Carolinian Railroads, and then follow the main line of railroad, towards Virginia, with an eye to the disposal of General Lee. It is not likely that his future movements, concerted, no doubt, with General Grant, can be more than vaguely guessed at—but the next campaign will in all probability be characterised by more startling, if not more decisive, events than any that have preceded it.

Meanwhile President Lincoln is on the alert.

He has ordered a new levy of 300,000 men, which, in the present promising condition of military affairs, will probably be successful. Should the Wilmington expedition accomplish its end, he will have shut out the Confederates from the sole remaining port readily available for blockade-runners. *The Times'* New York correspondent, true to his old bias, is already depreciating both actual and possible achievements, and telling the world of General Lee's opinion delivered eighteen months ago, when, no doubt, it was worth considering, that "it cost the Confederacy far more to guard and retain the Atlantic cities than they were worth, and that if Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, and Wilmington were taken or abandoned, he would then be able to show the North what the war really meant, and of what enterprises the South was capable." Very likely; but perhaps, if this most sapient scribe had the opportunity of consulting General Lee, that cool and sagacious soldier would tell him that "circumstances alter cases," and that what might have been no vain boast eighteen months ago may have become since then absurdly inapplicable. But Mr. Lincoln does not restrict his activity to military arrangements. It is understood that, at an early day, he will once more call attention to the question of an amendment of the Constitution with a view to the abolition of slavery. Should the term of the present House of Representatives expire before it has sanctioned this important work, it is said that the President will call an extra session of Congress, in order that, at the earliest possible moment compatible with constitutional forms, the will of the American people, expressed at the last election, may take effect, and slavery may stand condemned by the law of the land.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We lately copied into our columns the concluding portion of a letter addressed to the *Atlantic Monthly* by Professor Goldwin Smith, some short time before his return home. We did so, first, because we believed that anything from his pen, on any topic he might think it worth his while to discuss, would be acceptable to our readers—but, secondly, because, knowing as we do, the extent to which public opinion and feeling on both sides of the ocean influence the tone, and even, on occasions, sway the decisions of the Governments respectively, we deemed it to be nothing less than a duty to peace, freedom, and truth in both countries, to give what little additional publicity we could to so admirable an interpretation of each nation to the other, and to the calm, judicial, and deeply impressive appeal which it made to the highest attributes of head and heart against the too prevalent habit of allowing a just estimate of each other, as kindred peoples, to be overborne by the prejudices and passions of the hour.

It is a matter for deep regret that, owing to whatever causes, the diplomatic relations of England and America should ever be other than frank, kindly, and confiding. It is still more to be deplored that the public temper of either, or of both, should have been imbued with unworthy suspicions, and that in consequence of factitious irritation of feeling, each is too frequently disposed to disparage the other's motives. There has been too much of this on both sides. The consequence has been, that the most trifling incidents which have given rise to a difference of opinion, have served to touch public sentiment in its tenderer part, and to excite anger and beget recrimination as dangerous as they have been unjustifiable. Much of this acrimony of feeling—most of it, we may say—results from ignorance of each other's real character. And nothing has tended more powerfully to bring about a more reasonable temper than the visits of leading men of one nation to the other.

Mr. Goldwin Smith was in every way qualified to do this high service. As Professor of Modern History at Oxford, it was natural that he should desire to study on the spot the problem which two great Republics are in arms to solve. His intense sympathy with political freedom, his abhorrence of slavery as a social institution, his large range of historical reading, his high culture, his accuracy of observation and statement, the depth of his moral sentiments, the manliness of his understanding, the fearlessness, unselfishness, and vigour of his character, and, though last not least, the marvellous incisiveness and force of his power of expression, fitted him to discern at a glance, or as soon as the materials were fairly within his reach, the real points of contact and difference between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to demonstrate, with a lucidity never surpassed, how much they hold in common, and how superficial,

incidental, and temporary are the grounds of mutual alienation and distrust.

Abundant proof might be brought forward to show the impression produced upon intelligent Americans by Mr. Goldwin Smith's visit. Let one suffice. The correspondent of the *Guardian* informs that journal that "our leading authors and publishers, with certain of the especial friends of Professor Smith, united in a gift to him, on his departure, of what constituted almost a complete library of American books. The gift was mainly a token of admiration and regard, but the purpose of the donors was in part to place at Oxford such a collection of the works of American authors as would afford a desirable means of reference. Books which contain essential 'historical and economical facts, and which illustrate the social and political development of the Republic,' were especially selected, as it was thought the republication of American books in England had been chiefly confined to those of general and popular literature." The high consideration accorded to the Professor he turned to the best account. He worthily sustained the dignity of his own country, as well as cordially recognised what was praiseworthy in America. He disdained to calumniate the one, or to flatter the other. In his farewell speech he courageously warned the Americans against overstepping the bounds of international law, and gave them such sound advice as only a true and high-minded friend would dare to give, and which a susceptible people would probably have received from no lips but those of a man whom they honoured with their trust. We conclude with quoting the passage to which we have referred:—

And now, with one foot as it were on the deck of an English vessel, let me presume, with all deference, to offer you a single word of advice, in case occasion should ever arise, in regard to your mode of dealing in controverted matters with the English nation. Englishmen, unfortunately, have some qualities which are not calculated to make them popular among other nations, and perhaps their popularity among their European rivals has not been increased by that which seldom does increase popularity—a somewhat disproportionate amount of success. But as a nation they are not regardless, perhaps they are more regardful than most other nations, of justice and of honour. If England has done you, if ever she should hereafter do you a wrong, approach her as one man of honour would approach another by whom he felt that he had been aggrieved, with a frank, manly, and courteous request for reparation, but without acrimony or petulance or angry imputation of motives which can lead to no practical result, and which after all may be undeserved. Depend upon it, your application made in this spirit will meet with no ungenerous response, even though compliance with it should be difficult and onerous; and there will be many in England who will esteem it their highest duty to their country to second a fair claim courteously preferred to the extent of their power. And, oh, persuade your Government, if you can, to exercise a due control over the language of its subordinates, and not to suffer questions, a wrong solution of which may entail untold calamities on the two nations, and on the world, to be prejudiced by any one who has not to bear the full responsibility of the result. One word more. You know that no syllable, even of hypothetical hostility, much less of menace to Americans, would ever pass my lips; but I ought not to permit any American to be misled by anything that has fallen from me, or from more influential writers or speakers, as to the divisions of sentiment which prevail among Englishmen with regard to the American question, and which it is necessary to explain lest you should suppose that the whole body of the English people is animated by the hostility towards America expressed by such organs of mere class-feeling as the *Times*. If any dominant class or party in England were to attempt to use the power of the State for the purpose of doing you a wrong, we should be divided, and you would have a zealous and, as I think, not an insignificant party on your side. But let the honour of England be touched, and we are a united nation.

Gentlemen, the moment of parting would be to me one of sadness—of sadness greater than I should care to say—if I did not promise myself a quick return. Next summer, I trust, will bring me here again to witness the further progress of this great revolution, which will by that time, let us hope, have passed out of the period of war, and arrived at the period of reconciliation, the goal of all your efforts; and, at the same time, to renew my intercourse, too soon interrupted, with the kind friends whom it will be my delight to think that I leave behind and shall find again here. Till then may every blessing which the gratitude of a guest parting from the most hospitable and generous door can invoke upon his host, rest upon the land in which an Englishman finds a second native country and an ever open home.

LANCASHIRE AND COTTON.

THE year 1865 opens without any further apprehension of a cotton famine. The closing of the Confederate ports and consequent high price of the precious staple, have been slowly but surely stimulating the production of cotton in other parts of the world, till in quantity the supply has become nearly adequate to the demand. Last year the imports were 6,550,000 bales beyond those of 1863, and with an average weekly consumption of over 30,000 bales—an increase of 3,631 bales per week—the stock at Liverpool at the beginning of 1865 was 496,260 bales, or 233,370 more than at the corresponding period of the preceding year.

So far as can be judged the prospects of 1865 are encouraging. Large additional supplies of cotton are expected from India, China, Japan, Egypt, and the West Indies, to the extent, according to one estimate, of fully 500,000 additional bales in the aggregate, irrespective of what may escape through the blockade of the Southern ports.

But it is not, unfortunately, the supply of cotton alone which will enable the trade of Lancashire to resume its wonted activity and steadiness. That vast industry still lives from hand to mouth. Everything is provisional. It is not merely that from one to two million of bales of the most workable cotton is sealed up in the Southern Confederacy, with the possibility that it may, by a sudden turn in events, be cast upon our market. That contingency has almost ceased to excite anxiety. But the East India cotton, which formed more than one-half of last year's consumption, cannot be manufactured into an acceptable article. Its quality has not been materially improved, and though the supply is enormous—315,190 bales at the close of the year—it is used by the spinners only on compulsion. Indian cotton is still a makeshift. "All purchasers of cotton goods," it is said, "are setting their faces against fabrics made of Indian and other short-stapled cotton. Spinners and manufacturers who want to sell their products must make them from cotton that will render them as durable as we have been accustomed to find them formerly. It is far better to buy a cloth at 9d. per yard, which will last three years, than to give 6d. per yard for a cloth that will not last longer than one year. And this is pretty much the state of things at this moment. Until consumers found out the relative merits of the two makes, they bought the cheaper one as readily as the other, but this is different now, and will remain so." All who are now compelled to purchase cotton goods will bear witness to the substantial accuracy of this statement. Unless, therefore, the quality of "Surat" can be vastly improved, the trade of Lancashire cannot fully recover for some time to come, nor India be regarded as the permanent source of cotton supply.

"What we want," says a correspondent of the *Times*, who appears to be well acquainted with the needs of Lancashire, "is not an additional million of bales from India, but an additional million of bales from Egypt and South America, and until we get the latter the troubles of the cotton trade are not over." The truth of this allegation is verified by what happened last autumn. The vague and unfounded rumours of negotiations between the American belligerents with a view to peace which were then rife, paralysed for awhile the industry of Lancashire, closed a considerable number of mills, and threw a large additional number of operatives out of employment. So long as the price of Indian cotton continues to be double the normal price of that staple, and the value of American twice as high in the Liverpool market as that of "Surat," such fluctuations can scarcely be avoided, and the operatives of Lancashire will be liable to all the evils which result from uncertainty of trade and the vicissitudes of the American war.

These evils, however, must for the future be far less severe and wide spread in their action than those through which our cotton industry has passed. There cannot, apparently, be another cotton famine, nor another general stoppage of mills as in 1862. The time seems, therefore, to have come when that terrible crisis in our industrial history may be reviewed with a view to ascertain whether such calamities cannot be more wisely and providently met, if not wholly averted. Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh Torrens has already furnished some materials towards such a survey of this trying period* in a letter to the President of the Poor Law Board. In this little volume the author arraigns the whole policy pursued by the Government and the Poor Law Board during the cotton famine. He thinks that the Executive were culpably apathetic and dilatory in adopting measures to meet the crisis, and that a great deal of the distress that ensued in Lancashire is attributable to their neglect. The facts stated, and the Parliamentary speeches quoted, go far to sustain this conclusion. At the same time, it is to be borne in mind that as the troubles of Lancashire arose out of the American War, and the continuance and issue of that struggle were extremely uncertain, it was not easy to foresee the extent or duration of the calamity which overwhelmed Lancashire. But, after making every allowance on that score, the Government must be condemned for having failed in that statesmanlike foresight and promptitude of action which were demanded by the occasion.

Mr. Torrens is disposed to believe that an extension of the poor law system, and especially

* *Lancashire's Lesson; or, the Need of a Settled Policy in Times of Exceptional Distress.* By W. T. M. Torrens. London: Trübner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

the concession of large borrowing powers to the various unions of Lancashire, would have sufficed to have coped successfully with the universal pauperism which followed upon the suspension of the cotton manufacture, and almost have rendered unnecessary a national subscription. We cannot accept this conclusion. It is difficult to believe that a system of administration so rigid and necessarily based on fixed rules as that of the Poor Law—a system which is unable adequately to deal with the ordinary pauperism of the country—could by any modifications have been adapted to such an emergency. The calamity was too sudden and overwhelming for such a panacea. Serious evils have, no doubt, arisen from the mode in which the crisis was met. But a whole population cannot be for a long time thrown out of work, and become absolutely dependent upon charity, without danger to their independence. At the same time, a review of all the circumstances of this painful crisis seems to indicate that the liberality of the British people, administered by scores of relief committees composed of zealous volunteers on the spot, was the best possible means of dealing with the temporary destitution of the Lancashire operatives.

The whole subject is, however, one of profound interest. Mr. Torrens deserves credit for having so ably and frankly expressed his own conclusions. If the enactment of a supplementary chapter to the Poor Law Code would not, as he believes, be the best means of meeting such exigencies, provident legislation might obviate many of the evils we have lately witnessed, and a strong case has been made out for "a full and impartial inquiry into the administration of public relief in Lancashire during the last three years."

BEGINNINGS.

"It appears to me," says a character in a recent popular fiction, "as if I were always making beginnings." And, after a little detail of experience, he adds, "It appears life is made up of such."

Certainly it does seem as if some people were predestined to be "everything by fits, and nothing long." The Athenians in St. Paul's time were not more addicted to novelty, than these persons are to the discovery of delightful new acquaintances, a new course of study, new ways of spending an evening or a holiday. The perpetual change of scene or of occupation, they perhaps claim as due rather to circumstances than to choice. It does happen occasionally, as with a perverse succession, that one set of causes after another, dislodges the old landmarks, and turns a whole little world upside down. Landlords will insist on taking a fancy to come and live in a tenant's house themselves, and the tenant has to leave, after having only lately moved. The prospects of one branch of trade or manufacture will, beyond all calculation, change places with those of another. Relatives will die, and leave an entire system of family ties and connections to be reorganised. To anyone whose lot is cast in this kind of uncertain and for ever shifting mould, no wonder if it seems as if life were made of new beginnings.

At the opposite pole of "social statics," we may place those who, as some poet says of mountains, hold the office of being "grand expressers of the present tense." Your impression is, when you visit or meet with them, that their ideas and their furniture alike do "ever in their place remain, as all were ordered ages since." But no "fairy prince" comes with a kiss or any other spell to break the enchantment, and set the sleepers free. The very best possible arrangement; in their opinion, is that all things should continue as they were from the beginning of the creation. If they were at liberty to sum up their most cherished belief in a single text of the Bible, it would be, "Meddle not with them that are given to change."

Let us leave out of sight for a moment both these extremes. Limiting our attention to plain people like ourselves, we find, that whether we prefer it or not, we, in common with all the rest of the world (except those who date according to "old style," like the Russians, or according to no style at all, like savages), are in the act just now of making quite a new beginning. We are still only in the second week of a new year. Time may be only a conception and a shadow, transcendently considered. Nevertheless, in the eyes of common mortals, it is still "the stuff our life is made of." Without being given religiously to observe months and days, like the people whom an Apostle declared he was therefore "afraid of," few of us are quite independent of the calendar. It is true enough, as we in England especially know (though the proverb is a German one), that "Man makes the almanack, and God makes the weather." But the feeling with which many anniversaries are encountered and parted with, lies deeper than the state of the

sky or the thermometer. Fix the new year in June or in September, the fact would still remain, that another great section of our life was gone from us. The year itself, date it when we please, runs its course and vanishes irrevocably, leaving its results to live in our character, and the memory of the people around us. If we assume, as we surely may, that the division of human life into days, has a moral as well as a material utility, the commencement of a new series of weeks and months, much more than of a series of hours, may expressly be intended to connect itself with new resolutions, and with fervent and thoughtful prayers. Tender memories at such a time recalled; kindly feeling, spoken out with more than ordinary fulness and freedom;—these stir the soil about the roots of our affections, where the ground was perhaps growing tough and hard. Loosened in like manner at this season, are the old habits which we wish to abandon, but which at other times too effectually call in to their aid the mechanical round of uninterrupted use and wont.

Such occasions are for many reasons less fruitful than they might be. One reason is impatience. When we are bent on improving ourselves, we are especially apt to be impatient with others. We forget that they may possibly have not experienced the discipline, or even had the ideas presented to them, of which our present energetic and reforming mood is the direct consequence. There are some minds, too, to which it is a positive necessity to arrive at their conclusions slowly. By a gradual, almost imperceptible, transition, they come in view at last of truths which, it may appear to you, ought to have flashed upon them by an instantaneous intuition. Why should these peculiarities be ignored? Such a constitution of mind is indeed too common to be peculiar. Light in any measure is, of course, very much to be preferred to darkness, but the sunbeams themselves come to us by a passage gradually from dawn to day. Some of our Lord's most sublime and luminous discourses were addressed to His disciples not at the commencement of the first year of His ministry, but towards the close of the last. "These things," He Himself told them, "I said not unto you at the beginning."

If we sin in being too impatient with others, we may err, too, in being too ready to despond about ourselves, when we happen to disappoint ourselves. To begin well and go on well is best; but it is better to go on well after repeated failures, than to throw our whole cargo of good intentions overboard, because some one or two of them are not working quite to our mind. It is natural to a schoolboy, when he has made one crooked letter, or one blunder in spelling, to lose all interest in the rest of that page in his copy-book. But such a temper, though we are prepared for it in a child, is less easily pardoned in a man. The end to be chiefly aimed at is not, after all, the round and finished application of right principles. It is to be sure, first of all, that the principles themselves are sound and true; and then to hold them fast—nay, even if our grasp of them has slackened, to lay hold of them again, and push them to their conclusions again.

As long as our hours are portioned out to us in days, and our days in years, so long every conspicuous date or turning-point in our history will offer itself to us as an opportunity for self-review and self-recovery, and above all, for an endeavour after closer, happier relations to the Father of our spirits. Every such opportunity may take a real and important place in the building up of character, just as the buds and leaves of each successive spring (new beginnings as they are every year) are concerned in the growth of the tree, and the solid wood of its branches and its stems. But life is made up even more of continuous acts, than of points of commencement. The value of any opportunity of beginning well, turns altogether on our willingness and perseverance in going on well. Not suddenly, as if by a single peal of bells, shall we "ring out the false," and "ring in the true," or see mankind and ourselves safe for ever from "the narrowing lust of gold," or "the grief which saps the mind." As the same poet whose words we have just quoted teaches us at the close of another poem, in a lighter vein, it is by here a little and there a little, by untiring assiduity, and by strokes incessantly repeated, that good is done whether in the material or the moral world. It is in "words of earnest wed with sport," that he winds up his "Amphion," and for which of us is the motto unsuitable?—

For I must work through months of toil,
And years of cultivation,
Upon my proper patch of soil,
To grow my own plantation.

I'll take the showers as they fall,
I will not vex my bosom;
Enough if at the end of all,
A little garden blossom.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Cuba, we have advices from New York to the 28th ult.

FALL OF SAVANNAH.

An official despatch from General Sherman to the President, dated at Savannah, on the 22nd December, announces his occupation of that city, and the capture of 150 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. General Sherman's brief despatch is supplemented by an official despatch from General Foster to General Grant, in which the particulars of the occupation of the city are given. General Foster states that Savannah was occupied by General Sherman on the 21st ult., and that on the preceding day and night General Hardee, anticipating an assault, had escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The two Confederate ironclads were blown up, and the navy-yard burned. All the rest of the city remains intact, and contains 20,000 citizens, who are quiet and well-disposed. The captures include, according to General Foster, 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, 190 cars, a large supply of ammunition, and other material of war, three steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton (General Sherman says 25,000). The cotton is believed to belong to foreign owners. The fleet was in communication with the city, and arrangements were making to clear the channel of all obstructions. The citizens of Savannah were stated to be apathetic. Sherman's losses were about 400 during the siege. A correspondent with the Federal army says:—

Hardee is supposed to have gone to Columbia. The number of prisoners captured is being rapidly increased by frequent discoveries of rebel officers and men stowed away in the dwelling-houses of the city. General Clench, of General Hardee's staff, and General Harrison, a militia general, were taken prisoners some days previous to the surrender of the city. Savannah is literally overflowing with a population not only its own, but composed in part of the refugees from the interior, who fled to the city for safety from before General Sherman's advance. The houses are unable to hold them all, and some are living in the streets. A mixture of confidence, obsequiousness, fear, and trembling marked General Sherman's reception by the people of the place. The 15,000 negroes who followed the army on its march have not been finally disposed of. Nearly 300 Union officers, lately prisoners in rebel hands, escaped, and are now within General Sherman's lines.

General Beauregard announces from Charleston, under date of the 25th, that Sherman had sent a column southward from Savannah, probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railway, but that Hardee had made dispositions to check the movement. On this subject the New York papers say:—

General Kilpatrick is going to release the Union prisoners. When Millen was threatened by the advance of General Sherman, and it became no longer safe as a depot for the Union prisoners, and when other prisons in Georgia were menaced, the rebels transferred, it is understood, about 20,000 of the Union prisoners to a point on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, distant about 100 miles from Savannah. This road terminates in Florida, and has no connecting link with the great chain of southern railroad communication. A vigorous movement on the part of General Kilpatrick will probably result in overtaking the hapless throng and restoring them to liberty. The Altamaha River is a stream which debouches into the Altamaha Sound, about fifty miles south of Savannah. The Savannah and Gulf Railroad crosses it at Doctortown, fifty-three miles south-west. At Glenmori, 109 miles distant from Savannah, the road forms a junction with the Brunswick and Pensacola road. It is not improbable that this has been the point selected by the rebels for the incarceration of the Union prisoners. It is a few miles south of Wareborough, in Ware County, Georgia, and is a town of some importance, but hitherto of little note. It is surrounded by marshy lands; the famous Okefenokee Swamp being situated but a short distance to the south-east of it. General Kilpatrick is understood to be accompanied in his movement by a large infantry force.

A Richmond paper says:—"Sherman's programme for his grand campaign northward seems to be no secret. He will start from Port Royal, and move straight for Branchville, the point of junction between the Georgian and Carolinian Railroads. He then proposes to follow the main lines of railroad toward Virginia."

A special despatch to the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, dated the 27th ult., says that Sherman has already moved up the river towards Augusta. It was Sherman's intention, when he had attained success in this project, to swing round upon the rear of Charleston and capture that city, destroying all its railroad communications upon his way.

One prominent political result of the fall of Savannah will be the liberation of the slaves of the city and neighbourhood.

The county of Chatham, in which Savannah is situated (says the *Star*), contains 14,807 slaves, and four adjacent counties 11,236, while the corresponding districts in South Carolina, on the opposite shore of the river, contain 49,331 slaves. In all, therefore, we may assume that a slave population of 75,974 will be rapidly enfranchised.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

Richmond papers of the 27th December announce the commencement of the attack of the land and naval forces under General Butler and Admiral Porter on the Confederate Fort Fisher, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, twenty miles below Wilmington, N.C. On the 24th December over fifty vessels, many of them heavily armed, and including two monitors, made their appearance below

the fort, and at one o'clock in the afternoon commenced on it a furious attack, which was kept up till night. At ten o'clock the next day (Sunday) the attack was renewed, and was kept up all day, the fire being very severe and continuous. Under its cover three brigades of Union infantry were landed two miles and a half above the fort, and, although the Confederates endeavoured to drive them off, they held their ground. Late on the night of the 25th an infantry attack was made on the fort, but this the Southern despatches say was repulsed. On Monday, the 26th, the bombardment was renewed. But General Bragg, who commands at Wilmington, telegraphs to his Government on the 27th, "The enemy has re-embarked under the cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed."

Despatches from Washington of the 28th state that official information has been received by the War Department that the Wilmington expedition had been repulsed and was returning to Fortress Monroe. This news sent gold up to 224, but it subsequently declined to 220, upon the receipt of later despatches, stating that the Navy Department had received intelligence that only one vessel, bearing despatches announcing the renewal of the bombardment of Fort Fisher on the 26th, had arrived at Fortress Monroe.

Fort Fisher is situated on a sandpit on the right bank of the Cape Fear River, at its mouth, twenty miles below Wilmington. A Northern paper says:—

The main point of attack is Federal Point, a narrow strip of land which bounds the north side of New Inlet and forms a part of the east bank of Cape Fear River. Federal Point is held by a series of works, the possession of which will at once give us command of Cape Fear River, and virtually close up the port of Wilmington, and by cutting off Fort Caswell, which stands near the mouth of the river, render its possession by the rebels no longer of any avail. Hence the importance of selecting New Inlet as the point of attack. The principal works commanding New Inlet are along the shore of Federal Point, the strongest being Fort Fisher—a casemated earthwork of great power, mounting, it is supposed, thirty-six heavy guns, some of them rifles having a range of over three miles. This work stands about 200 yards from the shore.

THE PURSUIT OF HOOD.

Thomas still keeps up a vigorous pursuit of Hood. On Saturday, the 24th, the latter was still twenty miles north of the Tennessee River, and on the following day Thomas had got twenty miles south of Columbia in pursuit of him. This still leaves Hood a very good start, and if the river is in a state to be easily crossed, he ought to get over. He is evidently very badly off for the means of rapid locomotion, however. He has abandoned what the Americans call his "transportation," in order to get forward his pontoons, to secure the means of crossing. It is supposed at Nashville that the river will be so high as to impede the operation greatly. If so, Thomas may come up with him in time to prevent the crossing, in which case Hood is likely to come very seriously to grief. One Federal brigade which had evidently got far in advance of the main body had been repulsed by Hood's army with the loss of one gun.

Murfreesborough, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and Stevenson remained, through all the late invasion, in Federal hands.

The Confederate forces in Kentucky, under General Lyon, captured a train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Elizabethtown, and destroyed the Bacon Creek bridge. At last accounts Lyon was marching towards Greensburg, pursued by General McCook. It is believed that Lyon would evacuate the State at once.

OTHER WAR NEWS.

A Federal column had left Suffolk, marching towards Weldon. A large number of officers from Grant's army were going home on furlough. The Confederates had recently constructed a new and important line of works on the north side of the James River. General Hoke's division is reported to have been recently detached from Lee's army for service elsewhere, probably at Wilmington. A rumour has been in circulation to the effect that General Lee had been wounded and disabled from duty for some time. Lee reports that a division of his cavalry under Custer had advanced up the Shenandoah Valley. Two divisions under Torbett moved through Chester Gap. Rosser drove Custer back near Harrisonburg. Lomax repulsed Torbett near Gordonsville and pursued him. The Federals had been repulsed at Fort Branch, on the Roanoke River. The Federals renewed the attack, but the result was unknown.

The Richmond papers claim that Breckenridge had defeated the Federals in several encounters in Western Virginia. The Federals were retiring towards Tennessee.

General Davidson's Federal cavalry force of 5,000 men had reached Pascagoula, Louisiana, after raiding successfully in Mississippi and Alabama, destroying a large amount of Confederate property.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Several of the St. Albans raiders had been re-arrested in Canada, and been brought before Judge Smith, at Montreal, who issued the warrant, and the case had been adjourned to the 27th December, on the motion of the counsel for the United States, to await the arrival of the witnesses. Three of the supposed raiders had been arrested at Lebanon, New Hampshire. They had enlisted in the Federal army, and were detected among the recruits.

Large detachments of Canadian volunteers had received orders to march, and were en route towards the frontier.

A memorial had been presented to Lord Monck by the leading citizens of Montreal, deploring the release of the raiders, and the restoration to them of the

money stolen from the Vermont banks, and requesting the most searching investigation into the conduct of the magistrate and of all the officials connected with the liberation of those men, and also praying that such measures may be taken to prevent any further violations of the neutrality declared by Queen Victoria as will ensure Canada against a rupture of peaceful relations with the United States.

It is said that General Hooker had received reliable intelligence of an intended raid upon Chicago by a large band of Confederates, now organising for that purpose in Canada, and that an attempt is to be made to burn the city. Ample precautionary measures are being taken.

SHERMAN'S LATE EXPEDITION.

A correspondent who accompanied the expedition thus sums up the work it accomplished:—

"The army," he says, "passed over forty-two of the finest grain-growing counties of the State, captured and occupied over two hundred county seats and villages, brought out about fifteen thousand negroes, ten or fifteen thousand head of horses and mules, some of them fine-blooded stock; burned two hundred and forty miles of railroad, all the bridges, every cotton gin, all public buildings of service to the enemy, burned or bonded 40,000,000 dols. worth of cotton, captured over a million of rebel currency buried in the earth, and considerable gold and silver in small sums, about thirty pieces of artillery, several railroad trains and stores, a large amount of ammunition, sufficient cattle to furnish the army with fresh meat, and about 4,000 prisoners, some of whom were paroled; while our losses are about 500 prisoners from straggling, and 300 or 400 killed and wounded, including those in the Fort MacAllister affair."

The various correspondents describe at considerable length the conduct of the negroes with whom the army came in contact.

Some of them actually seemed in ignorance of the nature of the movement, and did not know what to make of this sudden advent of such an immense army, but by far the larger part of this class seemed to have had a vague idea that the Federal forces were come to free them, and that the day of their deliverance had at last arrived. Women and children trailed along after the column, but in accordance with General Sherman's orders none were allowed to march with the army except those who were evidently able-bodied and capable of enduring fatigue and hardship. Those who were turned back were told that the army would shortly return and complete their deliverance. The estimate of the number which actually reached the coast vary, but about ten thousand probably transferred their allegiance from their masters or mistresses to the United States Government, and three times as many could have been taken along, had General Sherman been sure of sufficient supplies for them all until he should cross the barren strip of land which he must traverse before opening communication with the navy.

The Georgian papers state that Sherman's troops were kept in strict discipline during the march, while Governor Brown complains, not of Sherman's force, but of his own. "It is a matter of extreme mortification," says his proclamation, "to know that a large part of our cavalry, which should hang round and constantly annoy the enemy as he passed through our State, and cut off his foraging parties and impede his march, have left their commands, and are now scattered in squads and in small bands over half the territories of the State, robbing and plundering the citizens indiscriminately." The Governor advises the citizens to shoot down these depredators, i.e. a large part of his own cavalry force.

On this the *Augusta Chronicle* (Dec. 8) observes:—"We are credibly informed that gangs of the prowlers alluded to in the proclamation of Governor Brown are stealing horses and mules in this and the adjoining counties, under pretence of 'impressing' on Government account. As a general rule they have not even a shadow of authority, and our citizens should organise and inflict summary punishment upon them." Another paper declares that one whole regiment of cavalry, with the colonel at its head, had gone off plundering; an exaggeration, doubtless, but there must be a terrible disorder and demoralisation to call out such exaggerations.

General Sherman has with him, in his Georgia campaign, one of the most reliable "scouts" or "guides" in the south-west—an old man, a native Georgian, and a wealthy planter and slaveholder, formerly living near Macon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold was 117 per cent. prem. on the 28th.

It is generally understood that General Lee will succeed Mr. Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederate States.

It is understood that President Lincoln will at an early day call the attention of Congress again to the important subject of an amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery. It is probable that in the event of speedy action not being taken, the President will indicate that he will call an extra Session of Congress to pass this important measure at as early a period as it can be done constitutionally.

The sub-committee from the committee on the conduct of the war were making a thorough investigation of the Federal ironclads, a large number of which are alleged to have proved miserable failures.

The blockade-runner *Petrel* has been destroyed off Wilmington. Admiral Porter announces that the value of blockade-runners destroyed in fifteen days by the United States vessels reached 5,000,000 dollars.

In the Federal House of Representatives the consideration of the bill to terminate the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty has been postponed until the 6th of January.

The aggregate vote on the Presidential election, as actually recorded, is 3,957,702, say 4,000,000, in-

cluding the votes which were received late, and these were divided as follows:—

Abraham Lincoln	...	2 185,502
George Brinton McClellan	...	1,775,200

Majority for Lincoln ... 407,302

The *Richmond Dispatch*, of the 24th, states that Price had organised the recruits he brought out of Missouri, and on the 13th was issuing rations to 33,000 men, nearly all Missourians. The corps is said to be the largest now in the Confederate army. The capture of Fayetteville, with 800 Federal prisoners, is confirmed.

THE CONFEDERATES AND SLAVERY.

The following is extracted from the leading article of the *Richmond Enquirer* of December 16:—

Whenever we are reduced so low that we cannot maintain the contest, then we can secure liberty and nationality by the sacrifice of slavery. But until we are prepared to make this sacrifice it is of no use to look to Europe for help either by recognition or intervention. All the military authorities, those who command the armies, and those entrusted with the administration of the conscript bureau, are prepared to say that the population of the Confederacy will maintain a force in the field that shall bear to that of the enemy the proportion that the armies of the two nations bore to each other in 1863. Then, no necessity exists for either arming the negroes or calling upon Europe for help. But if those authorities shall answer differently, then we submit that a crisis is upon us that demands the alternative of subjugation without slaves or independence by arming the negroes. There is every prospect of four years more of war, and as long as we rest on the defensive the enemy can carry on the war without the risk of defeat. If they know that we never follow up our successes, but must always remain on the defensive, they know that, although they may not be able to defeat our armies, we shall never defeat theirs, and the war is merely a question of exhaustion. Shall we prolong the war for the sake of the negroes? Shall we sacrifice our children to preserve our slaves? Shall we exhaust a country, destroy our noble defenders, and endanger every institution, rather than test an experiment that may give us the means of recruiting our armies—of assuming the offensive and conquering a speedy peace? Neither rhetoric nor argument nor authority can determine whether the negro will make for us a faithful soldier. Experiment must test and decide this question. General Lee asks that this experiment be made. But we hate, detest, and despise the enemy far more than we love and admire slavery, and if our liberties cannot be gained but by that sacrifice, we are prepared to make that sacrifice and to urge that sacrifice upon our countrymen. We would not return into the Union if every slave could be returned to his master, and every guarantee that human ingenuity could devise were received for the protection of the institution. We prefer liberty with free society to reunion upon the securest basis of slavery. Such we believe to be the sentiment of the people of Virginia. But we know that a great many doubts beset this question of arming the negroes; and yet the experiment ought to be made, and the fact ascertained whether the negroes will make soldiers.

The following is from the *Richmond Sentinel* of Dec. 23rd:—"A regular panic and stampede has taken place among the negroes of this city. Between forty and fifty have run off to the Yankees since last Saturday, in most cases carrying their trunks and household goods. On Wednesday night seven negroes belonging to Mr. Valentine Hickler, living just beyond Union-hill, went off, carrying all their furniture. The cause of the stampede is the report that has gotten abroad that all the male negroes are to be put into the army."

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

Let us for a moment remember what has occurred since this war began. Shortly after the United States troops surrendered to Beauregard in Fort Sumter, the Confederacy flew its flag from Brownsville on the Rio Grande to Alexandria on the Potomac. Maryland was heart and soul a Southern State. Beyond the Mississippi Arkansas and Missouri were considered as certain auxiliaries. The stars and stripes did not fly on a single point south of Baltimore except Fortress Monroe, Pickens, and the Tortugas. Since that time Virginia had been unconstitutionally divided into two States, of which one has been appropriated by the North. Maryland is bound fast in the Federal Union; Kentucky is in the hands of a Federal governor; Tennessee makes no effort to shake off the firm grasp which holds her as a northern State; New Orleans has fallen; Pensacola is under the stars and stripes again; the Mississippi is a Union river; Missouri and Arkansas are Federal States. The waters of North Carolina are sealed, with the exception of Wilmington. The mouths of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, have fallen into the hands of Mr. Lincoln's forces. Every city on the banks of the Mississippi is in his power. Great Britain in the great war held a larger part of the revolted colonies; but she waged war with France and the thirteen States. She had one enemy within sight of her shores, and the other she sought to force back to its allegiance was 3,000 miles away. The North is limitrophe with the South. There is no foreign war to distract the energies of her people, and she has made just enough progress to encourage her to make fresh efforts. Should Savannah fall, an attack on Charleston by land will no doubt follow; and with the possession of the forts at the entrance to Cape Fear River secured, the work of closing the Southern States in a receiver will be accomplished. Whether the North can exhaust the receiver or not is the next problem to be determined, but it is evident the effort will be long-continued and severe.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's decree naming Prince Napoleon Vice-President of the Privy Council is generally looked upon as the inauguration of a more liberal

system of government as regards the liberty of the press, and as a fresh protestation against Papal arrogance. It is important to explain that the Privy Council is intended eventually to form the Council of Regency; meanwhile its business is to give its opinion on all subjects laid before it at the Emperor's command, such as the affairs of Algeria, the question of *décentralisation*, public instruction, petitions on the internal affairs of the country which have been rejected by the Senate, &c. The Privy Council either acts in concert with the Cabinet or independently; its members rank with the Ministers of State.

The *Moniteur* says that the last portion of the Pope's Encyclical Letter will be published throughout the Empire in the ordinary form, and intimates that even that portion is received "without approbation." In consequence of the clauses it contains, "and which are, or might be, contrary to the laws of the Empire as well as the liberties of France and the maxims of the Gallican Church." The first portion of the Encyclical is not to be published by the bishops, and the faithful will be under the necessity of discovering the error of their ways in some irregular manner. The letter and its appendix have been published in full in the French papers, so that it is only the official publication by the bishops that is prohibited.

It is said that Prince Napoleon will visit Turin, and return to Paris in February with the King of Italy.

The *Union* publishes the text of a letter which the Archbishop of Cambrai has just addressed to the Minister of Public Worship, acknowledging the reception of the Ministerial circular forbidding the publication by the bishops of the first part of the Encyclical Letter of the 8th December and of the Syllabus annexed to it. The reverend prelate complains that the bishops alone should be prevented from publishing a document which especially concerns them and their flocks, while all the enemies of the Church are permitted to publish it with whatever commentaries they may please. After quoting a long passage from a letter which he himself addressed, some eighteen years ago, to the then Minister of Public Worship on the occasion of a similar prohibition, he adds that he is now the more astonished at the present restriction imposed on the Catholic clergy, that the most anti-Christian and even atheistical doctrines are allowed to be freely disseminated, and he asks whether it is too much for him to claim equal latitude for Catholic instruction. The Archbishop concludes by asserting that whatever obstacles may be opposed to the communication between the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the Catholic clergy, no human Governments can relieve the Bishops from the obligation of transmitting his instructions to their dioceses.

A Legitimist and clerical journal, the *Union de l'Ouest*, which already laid under the incubus of two warnings, has been suspended for two months for an article on the Encyclical, saying that "the Government felt that the powers of the State were in peril, and with a disregard of logical consequences very common with people who are afraid, it slid into oppression lest it should be itself oppressed." This passage the decree of suspension says was calculated to "excite to hatred and contempt of the Government."

Prince Napoleon gave a dinner the other day to the Opposition, deputies MM. Havin, Guérault, Emile Ollivier, and Darimon.

The following is a summary of M. Fould's report to the Emperor on the financial state of the country:—The year 1863 will leave a deficit less by fifteen millions of francs than had been anticipated. The revenue and expenditure of the year 1864 will probably be balanced. In 1865 the military expenditure will be reduced by twenty-one millions and the naval expenses by twenty-three millions. The sum of eighteen millions derived from a surplus of the resources of 1865 will be carried forward to the budget of 1866. "This sum," M. Fould says, "may be sensibly increased if, as may be hoped, the extraordinary expenses for the military and naval services which still figure in the anticipatory budget of 1865 to the extent of sixty-five millions gradually diminish and at last disappear. These happy results are due to the confidence inspired by the Government, and to the peaceful sentiments with which Europe knows your Majesty is animated."

ROME.

At a reception of the officers of the Pontifical army and the employés of the War Office, the Pope is reported to have said:—

You all of you know the war which is now being carried on against the Holy See; you know the war which is being waged against right, justice, and legitimacy. But who knows how many of you whose duty it is to unsheath the sword in defence of the Holy See will be the first to abandon it when attacked?

This address occasioned no little surprise, and Monsignore de Merode, as Minister of War, replied:—

Your troops as yet, Holy Father, have had no opportunity of showing their fidelity, but should the occasion arise each will be ready to shed his blood for it.

ITALY.

The Italians are agitating for reforms in quite a wholesale manner. Meetings have been held at Bologna and Brescia, to petition Parliament to suppress religious corporations, abolish capital punishment, and to pass a measure for the conversion of mortmain property.

On the 5th, in the Chamber of Deputies, the committee of inquiry into the disturbances of September

last presented their report. The debate will take place after the report has been printed.

According to a telegram from Turin, Mr. Laing, representing the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and some influential houses both here and abroad, has contracted a loan for 6,000,000*l.* with the Italian Government, on the security of the State domains, and repayable in fifteen years by equal annual instalments. It is stated that at the price of issue it will pay about nine per cent.

GERMANY.

The despatch forwarded by Herr von Bismark to Munich on the 13th of December, complaining of the conduct of the Diet in assuming to regulate the occupation of the Duchies, has been published in *extenso*. In it the Prussian Premier affirms that "every claim of the Diet to the possession of the Duchies is illegal"; that in upholding such claims the Diet threatens its own existence; that "a rule of majorities which should claim to exercise a guiding influence upon policy could not be endured by Prussia"; and that if the Diet will act beyond its powers Prussia will be free to act as it sees fit without reference to Federal treaties. The Government of Bavaria has replied that it supports the Confederation, not from a wish for protection, but because "it holds it a duty to maintain the political bond of the whole German nation."

At a meeting of the Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question upon Schleswig-Holstein affairs, said:—

We must await the result of the negotiations between Austria and Prussia. Union between those two powers is the condition of a happy solution of the question. Union of the minor States is at present neither advisable nor possible. For my own part, and on behalf of the Bavarian Minister, Herr von Pfordten, I reject the idea of foreign support.

The visit of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia to Vienna is to take place immediately. The Prince leaves Berlin this evening. This visit is looked forward to in Germany as pregnant with deep political interest. Some people say it bodes the long-talked-of compromise between Austria and Prussia, the former Power allowing the latter to do as she pleases with Schleswig-Holstein, provided Prussia guarantees to her the security of her non-German possessions.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has announced that the Pope's Encyclical Letter and the list of errors appended may be promulgated by the bishops in the ordinary way. The Concordat does not leave the Government any right to interfere in regard to a document which the latter regards merely as a statement of the Pontifical views in no way requiring any alteration of the laws and regulations at present existing in Austria.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna announces that on the resumption of the sittings of the Reichsrath, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a learned lawyer, intends to put questions to the Government as to the attitude which the Austrian Cabinet proposes to assume with regard to the Encyclical Letter of the 8th December. The *Press* says:—

A despatch from Baron de Bach, giving some very interesting details relative to the Papal Encyclical, is much talked of. According to the report of the baron, the Vatican coldly rejected, with unparalleled obstinacy, all the counsels which were given to soften down and moderate the policy set forth in the Encyclical Letter. Even Baron de Bach, who, according to his instructions, endeavoured, in concert with the French Minister, to paralyse the policy of that document, speaks of the blindness and deafness of the Vatican. The despatch in question of Baron de Bach mentions, it is said, the complete check given to the Austrian attempts at conciliation at Rome in these characteristic words, "Against such colossal obstinacy there is no contending."

SPAIN.

Marshal Narvaez has submitted a bill to the Spanish Congress having for its object the repeal of the decree of May, 1861, which declared San Domingo annexed to Spain. The preamble of the bill declares that Spain believed the Dominicans desirous of living under Spanish protection, but their resistance proves that belief to have been an illusion. To retain San Domingo would be a conquest, the preamble avers, and the policy of Spain is not conquest. It seems that the War Committee decided on recommending to the Government the evacuation of San Domingo, and Narvaez eagerly embraced the opportunity.

A semi-official paper of Madrid says that if it is true that Peru demands the surrender of the Chincha Islands from Spain before giving her satisfaction, a conflict is unavoidable. The Spanish journal adds that the war will not be ended without proving that "Spain is not to be offended with impunity, nor without reimbursing herself for the expenses of the war." There seems to be no doubt at all that Peru demands the surrender of the Chincha Islands before doing anything else, and that she is prepared to abide by that demand.

Queen Christina has gone back to France. In passing through Logrono her Majesty received a visit from General Espartero.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2nd. His Majesty said in the speech from the throne that the Budget would show no deficit. Measures would be introduced to regulate commerce, the wine trade, and the Customs. The Portuguese Minister in

London was expected to amicably arrange the difficulty between England and Brazil.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Omar Pasha is seriously ill.

Fifteen hundred slaves in irons at Whydah, West African coast, and ready for shipment, were being watched by a British cruiser.

Dr. Baikie died at Sierra Leone on the 10th of November.

A large proportion of the Turkish army is to be furloughed for six months, and the conscription stopped as a measure of economy.

Letters from Zante and Corfu speak of serious disturbances and disorganisation in both islands.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie has been forbidden to take part in the festivities and receptions of the season, on account of her health.

The Danish Minister of Finance has submitted a bill to the Rigsgaad, throwing the coasting trade open to all nations who will grant a similar privilege to Danish shipping.

Negotiations are in progress, not for the first time, for a commercial treaty between Austria and England.

HOMCEOPATHY IN FRANCE.—The faculty is extremely angry with M. Duruy for having authorised a homoeopathic doctor, M. Léon Simon, to give public lectures. The course will begin on Jan. 11. —*Letter from Paris.*

M. Louis Veuillot, whose presence at Rome has been noticed, had hoped to found a journal there, but it seems that he is more Papal than the Pope, and that the cardinals are afraid of the man who swamped the *Univiers* in Paris.

ALLEGED REVIVAL OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—A Berlin paper says it is reported from various quarters that the Poles are preparing an insurrection in the Governments of Lithuania and Samogitia, and that armed refugees will land on the Baltic coast of those provinces.

DEPREDACTIONS OF AN EAGLE.—A large eagle, measuring eight feet between the tips of the wings, was shot a few days ago at Brienz, near Berne. This bird had, during the last few years, caused considerable loss to the farmers, having carried off more than two hundred lambs, and even killed goats and sheep.

There has just been discovered in the Government of Tamsk, in Siberia, twenty-eight versts from the town of Kainsk, near the village of Gnatiantzera, a sulphurous lake, the waters of which are an infallible specific against even inveterate scrofula. The Russian journals make the comment that when the proposed railways are made people will go to the baths in Siberia as they now do to Germany.

INDIAN ITEMS.—It is said that vaccination has entirely failed in the Punjab in checking the scourge of small-pox, which is now raging with almost unprecedented violence both at Umritsur and Lahore. Wild beasts are still very numerous in the central provinces; during the past year nearly 2,000 beasts, more or less dangerous to human life, have been killed. Wild elephants have so increased in the central provinces that the people are, in many instances, abandoning their homes and crops, and some of the zemindars have applied for a reduction of tribute in consequence.

PRUSSIAN DESPOTISM.—It has recently been determined by the Prussian authorities that marriages concluded simply by Dissenting clergymen, and not by the ministers of the Evangelical or Catholic Church, have no official validity. All the children of such marriages are declared illegitimate, and are to have none of the rights assured by the law to legitimate children. In all official lists (as the census, the police catalogues, &c.), and in all judicial proceedings, the mother is to bear only her maiden name, and the same is to be the case with her children.

THE GERMANS AND THE MULLER AFFAIR.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin has not yet done with the Muller affair. It has published another article, more than three columns in length, on this subject. The concluding words of the article sufficiently characterise the value of it. They run thus:—"And now one thing in conclusion. What a sad illustration of the genuine constitutional monarchy is it that the 'ruler' of about 200,000,000 of the human race is unable, even upon the petition of the princes most nearly related to her, and though the most serious doubts are urged upon her—is unable, we say, to keep the rope from the neck of a poor German journeyman tailor, for so brief a period as three or four days."

THE RAILWAY POINTSMAN AND HIS CHILD.—The Berlin journals relate the following incident which has just taken place in Prussia:—"A pointsman was at the junction of two lines of railway, his lever in hand, for a train was signalled. The engine was within a few seconds of reaching the embankment, when the man, on turning his head, perceived his little boy playing on the rails of the line the train was to pass over. With an heroic devotedness to his duty, the unfortunate man adopted a sublime resolution. 'Lie down!' he shouted out to the child, but as to himself he remained at his post. The train passed along on its way, and the lives of a hundred passengers, perhaps, were saved. But the poor child! The father rushed forward, expecting to take up only a corpse; but what was his joy on finding that the boy had at once obeyed his order—he had lain down, and the whole train had passed over him without injury. The next day the King sent for the man, and attached to his breast the medal for civil courage."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—A movement is said to be on foot to secure the return of two Tory candidates for the City of London at the next general election, in the persons of Mr. Robert N. Fowler, the banker, and Mr. Coleridge Kennard. Alderman Lawrence, the late Lord Mayor, is already in the field in the Liberal interest; and Mr. Mackay, of Leadenhall-street, shipowner, is spoken of as a candidate on the same side.

SCARBOROUGH.—Mr. Godfrey Knight, brewer, comes forward at the next general election as a Liberal-Conservative.

WEST NORFOLK.—It is stated, that at the general election the Conservative party in West Norfolk intend to bring forward the Hon. Mr. de Grey, son of Lord Walsingham, as a candidate in opposition to Mr. B. Gurdon, the Whig sitting member for the division. There is at present a compromise between the Whig and Conservative leaders, Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck and Mr. B. Gurdon having been returned unopposed at the dissolutions of 1857 and 1859. For many years both seats were in the hands of the Conservatives, although in 1847 the Hon. E. Coke was returned in the Whig interest, backed as he was by the powerful support of his brother, the Earl of Leicester.

NORTH ESSEX.—In consequence of the registration in North Essex having become more favourable to the Liberal party, it has been resolved to start a Liberal candidate at the dissolution; and it is understood that Sir T. B. Western, of Felix Hall, has been selected as the champion of the party. Sir Thomas Western was created a baronet a few months since, and his son, Mr. T. Sutton Western, is now one of the members for Maldon. The constituency of North Essex is now represented by Major Bessford and Mr. C. Du Cane, and there has been no contest since 1847, when Mr. J. G. Rebow came forward unsuccessfully in the Liberal interest.

LORD PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.

Lord Palmerston on Wednesday afternoon distributed the prizes awarded to the labourers by the Romsey Labourers' Encouragement Association. Those prizes, he said, he hoped would be an incitement to others to follow in the same course. Although intrinsically of little value, it was no light distinction for a man in any state to be esteemed and respected by those amongst whom he resided. Not only that, but the character of a nation was raised by the aggregate good conduct of all the classes of which it was composed. (Cheers.) He therefore reminded the agriculturists whom he was addressing, that they were conferring a benefit on the country in adding to its power, prosperity, wealth, and respectability. Their good conduct had reference not only to themselves, but to the children who were to succeed them. They were bound to take care that their children should be brought up so as to pursue the same conduct which had obtained approbation for themselves. There were several ways in which they might and ought to perform that duty—to give their children the best education they could obtain; and as the period which could be devoted to their education was necessarily short, from their having to engage too early in industrial pursuits, they ought to take care that that period was well employed in obtaining that knowledge which might be useful to them in after life. They must not expect them to become scientific, but there were three things which they ought to acquire—reading, writing, and arithmetic. The power of reading with ease gave a man great facilities for acquiring knowledge. Writing was almost as important as speech, but unless that writing was legible, it failed in its object, by disgusting the person to whom it was addressed. Arithmetic for every class was a most useful attainment—not merely that arithmetic which consisted in chalking down figures on a slate, but the acquisition of the power of mentally arriving at practical results. That was entirely a matter of habit, which was easily acquired, to a certain extent, if boys were only instructed in a proper manner. Although education was an excellent thing, they should be taught good conduct, first by precept, and then more powerfully by example. They could all give their children precepts, because the rules of good conduct in life were plain and simple, but, unless those precepts were backed up by good example, children would follow the bad example instead of the good precepts. In conclusion, the noble lord said he was aware that much of what he had stated was useless to those whose good conduct had shown that they did not require such advice, but truths, however deeply they might be engraved in the minds of men, were sometimes usefully repeated, and therefore he thought he had done well in reminding them of the principles of which they were all conscious, but which could not be too often impressed upon the minds of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers.)

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—The official returns of the British Navy, published on the 1st of January, may be summarised thus:—342 effective line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., mounting from 1 to 131 guns each; 114 screw-gunboats from 209 to 270 tons each; 108 sailing-ships, many of which are in commission; 115 employed in harbour service as receiving-ships, hospital-ships, powder-depôts, coal-depôts, &c.; 48 coastguard cruisers; and 30 coastguard watch-vessels. 28 vessels, which will mount from 1 to 81 guns each, are on the stocks, many far advanced towards completion.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

By her Majesty's commands, the Admiralty have issued an order, directing the captains of men-of-war as they pass Osborne House to renew the firing of their salutes in her Majesty's honour, which have been discontinued ever since the death of the Prince Consort.

It is expected, according to the present arrangements, that her Majesty will return to Windsor on the 12th or 14th of February, a week earlier than was formerly stated.—*Court Journal*. Consequently the Queen is not likely to open Parliament in person. The Prince and Princess of Wales spent from Tuesday to Friday last week at Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. The hospitalities culminated on Thursday evening with a grand ball in honour of the Royal guests. 400 invitations were issued, comprising all the *élite* of the district. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Lord and Lady Walsingham at Merton Hall, near Thetford, on Friday next. The visit will be of a private character, and there will be no great entertainment like that at Holkham.

On dit that the Prince of Wales is likely to become the purchaser of Rushton estate, about three miles from Kettering. The estate possesses an excellent mansion, and presents advantageous shooting and hunting facilities.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge is expected to arrive at St. James's next week, from visiting her sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in Germany.

Sunday was the first anniversary of Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, born at Frogmore Lodge, Windsor. The birthday of the young prince was merely announced by a single peal from the bells of the Chapel Royal, of St. George, and St. John's Church, early in the morning.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday. The Council was attended by Earl de Grey, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

It is rumoured that the address to her Majesty in answer to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., M.P. for North Durham, and seconded by Mr. George Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for Reading.

At a Privy Council held on Saturday, it was resolved that Parliament should be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 7th of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

There is to be a Cabinet Council to-morrow week at Lord Palmerston's official residence in Downing-street.

The Earl of Derby has quite regained his strength after his recent severe attack of gout. The noble earl and countess will receive a large party of friends at Knowsley next week.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are entertaining a select circle at Broadlands.

It is rumoured that Chief Justice Erle, of the Court of Common Pleas, is to be raised to the peerage. Sir Vaughan Williams, of the same court, is not expected to resume his official duties, and it is thought Mr. Mellish, Q.C., will be offered a judgeship.

Mr. David Mure, M.P., Lord Advocate under Lord Derby's Government, is likely, it is said, to be appointed to the seat on the bench vacant by the resignation of Lord Mackenzie. The gown is understood to have been declined by the Solicitor-General and by Mr. A. R. Clark.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* announces the retirement of Mr. Justice Ball from the Irish Bench, and hints that Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General, will be appointed to succeed him. Should that be so, it is expected that Mr. Lawson will be appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Sullivan, Solicitor-General.

We understand that Mr. Elihu Burritt is appointed United States Consul at Birmingham. This is a well-merited recognition of his services in the cause of peace and good will among all nations, and especially of friendship between England and America.—*Star*.

The *Post* says that Government is about to issue a commission to inquire into the banking system and into the causes of the recurring monetary convulsions.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* repeats that Sir William Mansfield, and not Sir Hope Grant, will be Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Hugh Rose will have the command in Ireland, Sir Robert Napier will command in Bombay, and Sir Hope Grant will be Quartermaster-General in England. It is also very likely that Sir Richard Airey will be Governor of Gibraltar.

A legacy of 100*l.* has been left to the London Society for the Protection of Young Females by the late Colonel Onslow Baker. Also, Miss C. Hall has bequeathed 20*l.*, and the Rev. W. F. Spilsby 10*l.* to the same society. These legacies have been left during the past month.

Law and Police.

THE BROMPTON ORATORY CASE.—A respectable woman appeared at the Westminster Police-court on Thursday to complain that her daughter, a girl sixteen years of age, had disappeared since Friday last. Early on the morning of that day she left her home to attend the Oratory at Brompton, and as she had not returned on Saturday morning her mother went to that place of worship to make inquiries respecting her. The Rev. Mr. Bowden, whom she saw there, advised her to let the matter rest for a few days, and told her

that the girl would shortly leave the country. Mr. Selfe said as the girl was above sixteen her mother had no power to control her actions, and he had no jurisdiction in the case; but he addressed a letter to Father Bowden which the poor woman was to convey to the Oratory. She brought an answer back, in which Mr. Bowden said that the girl was in a home, but refused to see her mother. The mother said he had told her a different story. On Friday, the case again came up. Mr. Selfe said he had received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bowden, in which charges were made against Mrs. M'Dermott's character. She replied that she courted inquiry. Mr. Selfe said he proposed going with Mrs. Selfe to see the young girl and hear her story, and this Mrs. M'Dermott said would be quite satisfactory. Later in the day Mr. Bowden entered the court, and a long conversation on the subject of the missing girl took place between him and the magistrate. In effect Mr. Bowden stated that twelve months ago, on the girl complaining to him that she was not happy at home, he had advised her to leave it with the consent of her mother. That consent was refused, and he heard no more of it until one day last week, when the girl came to him and said she was afraid she would go wrong if she remained at home, and she expressed her determination to go into a "home." He gave her letters to the authorities of a convent for the reception of penitents, and he believed she had been admitted there. On Saturday, Mr. Selfe communicated the result of an interview which he had had with the young woman, Mrs. Selfe being present at the interview. He had heard the girl's own version of this matter, and there were certain things which the mother did not know, and some things which he certainly could not tell her. She perfectly well knew what she was about, and had thoroughly considered the step she had taken. Wherever the first suggestion of leaving home came from, it was certainly wrong, but the girl's desire to go into a "home" was quite voluntary on her part. She went there of her own accord, and unfortunately deceived her mother by not telling her about it, and it was now her wish that she should remain there; and after what he had heard he thought it only proper that she should go, and that the course she had taken was a proper one. In the whole affair she had acted wisely, with the exception of having left her mother as she did. He also thought that the reverend gentleman was to blame for allowing her to leave home without the sanction of her mother, but in other respects he acted quite properly, knowing her position and the state of her mind. She was now, however, where she was taken every care of; she was perfectly satisfied and willing to go back. The mother would have an opportunity of seeing her at some not very distant period, under certain restrictions.—Mr. Selfe then had some interlocutory conversation with the mother respecting what had transpired on the previous day about her being originally a Protestant and then becoming a Catholic, and afterwards a Protestant again; and said he was informed that while she was receiving aid from the Oratory she was also being visited by a Protestant clergyman, but this the mother denied, and explained the circumstances at length.—Mr. Selfe concluded by advising the mother not to see her daughter for the present, and the latter then thanked his worship and left the court.

THE CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—At the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning Major Lumley surrendered to take his trial for having sent a challenge to Mr. Lawrence Desborough. The Major pleaded guilty, and Sergeant Parry having on his behalf withdrawn the letters, and expressed his sincere regret for what he had done, Mr. Metcalfe, on behalf of his client, said that he was satisfied. The Recorder, after commenting upon the ridicule to which the Major had exposed himself, required him to enter into two sureties, himself in 500*l.* and one in 250*l.*, to keep the peace for twelve months. The case then ended.

ORPHANAGE FOR INFANTS.—Our readers are already aware that an institution under this title has been started in connection with, though not forming part of, the Orphan Working School, for the purpose of nursing, clothing, and educating orphan children, and retaining them until they are of an age to become eligible for election into the Orphan Working School. The number to be admitted will be few at first, but the half-yearly elections will add to the numbers according as funds are supplied. It is not intended to be a rival to any other charity, nor is it likely in any way to interfere with the funds of the parent establishment, but rather to help on its progress, by the occasional introduction of a well-trained class of young orphan children upon its foundation, who would not otherwise gain admission. We have already stated that the new charity is under the immediate patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and are glad to find that it is receiving an encouraging amount of public support. A house, rent free, has been placed at the disposal of the committee for a term of ten years by the liberality of an active friend of the charity; and we trust that, with the generous help of the public, the institution may be enabled to provide for the many sadly distressed cases constantly arising from young and distressed widowhood.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.—The Metropolitan Board of Works was ordered by an Act passed last session to raise the money requisite for the relief of the houseless poor of the metropolis. The first estimate was that 3500*l.* would be required. At the meeting of the Board on Friday it was stated that the amount must be at least 7000*l.*, and the estimate was amended accordingly.

Literature.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE GOSPELS.*

Few questions of a purely critical nature are calculated more to win the attention of ordinary readers than that which forms the main subject of Dr. Roberts's volume. Have we in the New Testament the veritable words made use of by Christ and His Apostles, or are they conveyed to us through the medium of a translation? As to the books themselves—with the solitary exception of Matthew's Gospel—there exists, indeed, no doubt among scholars. They were written, as they have been handed down to us, in Greek. But were the discourses of our Lord spoken in the same language? or were they delivered in that degenerate form of Hebrew which is generally understood to have been the popular language of the country? If in the latter, then those precious words have for ever fled away; only a translation of them remaining even for the scholar, while the unlettered must be content with an even more distant reflection of them: if in the former, not only have we the privilege of consigning to our memory the *ipsissima verba* of the Great Teacher, but—what is more important—may feel ourselves warranted in the most minute and searching inquiries into the shades of meaning they are fitted to convey. Take a signal example, the conversation between our Lord and Peter recorded in the last chapter of John. The threefold question addressed to the restored and forgiven disciple, though in the English version the same throughout, is, as is generally known, varied in the original by the use of words denoting different kinds and degrees of *loving*. Is it not manifest, that if our Lord used precisely the two Greek words which the Evangelist has put into His mouth, we may hope to get more precisely at the import of that memorable dialogue, with its pathetic, appealing stages, than if we were left entirely to speculation as to the words He did use? Nor would the ancient Syriac version help us here, exhibiting as it does the same word for *love* throughout. Or take again an illustration on which Dr. Roberts justly lays much stress—the solemn words which close the series of parables contained in Matthew xiii. Here he is able forcibly to appeal to the language of Sir James Stephen in his "Ecclesiastical Essays," who remarks that "no human being knows, or ever can know, what were the very words which fell from the lips of Christ"; and that, even assuming that the Greek Gospel is the original text of the inspired writer, "it does not follow that either of the words [*κόλασις, αἰώνιος*] is a precise equivalent for the original which it represents; because for terms so abstract perfectly precise equivalents can seldom, if ever, be found in languages so essentially dissimilar as the Syro-Chaldaic and the Greek." (Roberts, pp. 527, 528.) If, then, those very words were used by Christ, one source of perplexity, at least, is removed.

Perhaps there is no Biblical question which, till recently at least, would have been answered with more unanimity than that we have referred to. It has become part of the body of generally received opinion, that the language of Palestine during the lifetime of our Saviour was Hebrew or Aramaic; that, consequently, He Himself used that language, and that, therefore, the only Gospel which could possibly have preserved to us His actual words was the Hebrew form of that of St. Matthew—if, indeed, such ever existed. Against this generally received opinion Dr. Roberts sets himself. The main argument of his very able and valuable, though somewhat too diffuse, work, is—that the language employed by Christ and His Apostles was not Hebrew but Greek; and that, therefore, we have every reason to believe that the New Testament as handed down to us, preserves for us the precise form as well as the accurate general sense of what was delivered. His remaining discussions chiefly flow out of this, and are rather to be regarded as applications of the doctrine thus laid down, than as separate arguments. Thus, if Dr. Roberts's position is sound, an *a priori* probability is at once obtained for the originality of the Greek of Matthew's Gospel; while again the various hypotheses respecting an original Hebrew "Protevangelion" fall at once to the ground.

True, opinions similar to those expressed by the author have been before put forth—especially, as he himself points out, by so eminent scholars as Diodati, I. Vossius, Credner. But while the two former went so far as to represent Greek as the language almost universally spoken in Palestine, the last, while allowing a general use of that language, yet maintains that "a Greek-speaking Messiah would have been to the

"Palestinians more than an abomination—absolutely inconceivable!" The chief merit of Dr. Roberts's work lies in the judiciousness with which he develops his hypothesis, and in the ingenuity with which he brings to the support of it some arguments which, to the best of our knowledge, are quite new. To prevent all possibility of misconception, we will allow the author to define his own position for himself:—

"I do not mean to deny," he says, "that the Hebrew language, in the form of Aramaean, also existed throughout the country, and was to a considerable extent made use of among the people. The real state of matters I believe to have been this,—that almost all the Jews, both in and beyond Palestine, were then *bilinguals*, that is, they understood Greek, the common language of the civilised world, and their own vernacular dialect, the proper national tongue of the region in which they lived."

"The condition of the Palestinian Jews at the date referred to appears to have been quite analogous to that of some of our English colonies at the present day. In several of these, we find two or more different languages simultaneously existing, one of which is the language of the conqueror, and the other of which is a form, more or less corrupted, of the ancient vernacular language of the country. [The instances of Canada, with its co-existent English, French, and aboriginal Indian; of the Cape, with its blended English, Dutch, Caffrarian, Hottentot, are then adduced.]

"Or, as perhaps still more accurately and clearly representing the state of things which is conceived to have then existed in Palestine, I may briefly refer to the linguistic peculiarity observable at the present day in the Channel Islands. In these islands—Guernsey for instance—almost all the inhabitants understand and employ English; but, side by side with that language, there exists a kind of impure or antiquated French, which being the old Norman tongue partially corrupted, is still largely made use of by the lower orders of the people."

"It will be observed, then, . . . that I put in no claim for the Greek as having been the *only* language in common use among the Jews in the time of Christ."

But what I maintain, and shall endeavour to prove, is, that Greek was . . . the then PREVALENT language of Palestine;—that it was, in particular, the language of literature and commerce; the language generally employed in public intercourse; the language which a religious teacher would have no hesitation in selecting and making use of for the most part, as the vehicle of conveying his instructions, whether orally or in writing; and the language, therefore, which was employed both by our Saviour and His Apostles." (Introduction.)

It is of course impossible for us to do more than briefly indicate the nature of the arguments by which the author sustains his thesis; referring our readers for detailed information and illustration to the work itself. Naturally, Dr. Roberts first calls attention to the historical evidence for the prevalence of Greek in Palestine. Under this head he points to the fact that the Greek language was one of the few things common to the whole Roman Empire,—and notably so, to those provinces which formed part of the conquests of Alexander the Great; urging, with I. Vossius, that "it would be absurd to reckon Judaea as a solitary exception to this rule." He dwells emphatically on the circumstance that not only are the whole of the books of the New Testament in Greek, but that even the somewhat earlier Apocrypha exist in Greek, and in Greek only; whether written originally in Hebrew or not. The general testimony of Josephus is shown more or less to harmonise with the author's hypothesis; while the well-known and apparently adverse passage in the preface to his Jewish War, when he says he wrote that work originally in his native tongue (*τῇ πατρίᾳ γλώσσῃ*), is seen to be capable of another interpretation. (P. 286.)

While the historical argument is treated both with considerable fulness and eminent candour and judgment, still greater interest attaches to the internal question:—what indications do we gather from the books which, while they engross our chief interest, also furnish us with the most reliable information? Here the first and most prominent fact is, that the Apostles themselves, with the doubtful exception of Matthew, actually wrote in Greek. Yet these were unquestionably, for the most part, plain, unlettered men; men unlikely to be found in possession of linguistic knowledge, and rather to be regarded as, in this respect, average specimens of the masses of their fellow-countrymen. Further, Dr. Roberts examines carefully the circumstances under which various discourses of Christ and His Apostles were delivered, and shows that in certain cases we are almost inevitably led to the conclusion that the language used in them must have been Greek, not Hebrew.

Very ingenious is his treatment of the isolated Hebrew or Aramaic phrases occurring in the Gospels. Mark stands alone in twice recording the use of such by our Saviour, viz., the words *Talitha cumi* and *Ephphatha*. Probably many readers have drawn the inference that, either for emphasis or some similar reason, these phrases have alone been preserved to us in their original dress; although the entire interviews were carried on by means of the same language. Dr. Roberts takes precisely the opposite view, and that with no little plausibility. "An

"exception proves a rule"; and if such be the case, the *rule*, he urges, must have been Greek, not Aramaic. The reason, in short, why Mark has preserved those words, and those only, in Aramaic, is simply that they and they alone were spoken in that language. And it is perhaps not altogether an imaginary fitness discerned by the author, in the fact that words of the native homely vernacular should have been chosen to greet the awakened faculties of, in the one case, a young child, and in the other one who had been long deaf. Without entering further into this part of the argument, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the author has made out a very strong case; and that it will at least be impossible henceforward for Biblical scholars to speak in that unqualified tone of the language of Palestine as Aramaic, which has been prevalent hitherto. We may remark in passing that the view advocated by Dr. Roberts necessitates, as he himself points out, a modification of a widely current view of the distinction between "Hellenist" and "Jew," or "Hebrew," as occurring in the New Testament. A Hellenist must, if the above thesis be maintained, be a Jew who not merely speaks Greek, but who in a wider and more comprehensive sense *Hellenizes*, i.e., adopts the manners and customs of his Grecian neighbours, and relaxes the severity of his Jewish discipline.

We have already referred, in passing, to the portion of Dr. Roberts's work which deals with the question, what was the original language of Matthew's Gospel? The purport of the argument here is to invalidate the historical grounds on which the Hebrew theory—as for brevity's sake we may call it—rests; and to bring out to view the internal characteristics of the book which favour its being, as it stands, an original work. We agree with the author in regarding the testimonies usually adduced to the existence of a prior Aramaic text, as inadequate in themselves to prove the fact. We also agree with him in looking upon the theory of a duplicate original—in Aramaic and Greek—as baseless and untenable; but we are not equally satisfied in every case of the strength of the internal evidences on which he relies as sufficient of themselves to prove his point. For example, in dealing with the phenomena presented by the quotations from the Old Testament, he starts with the assumption, "if Matthew wrote in Hebrew, he would of course make his citations from the Hebrew text" (p. 366). Read "Aramaic" for "Hebrew" in the former clause of the sentence, and the apparent argument disappears, and with it the whole of the subsequent deductions. Why, in the one single quotation retained verbatim from the Old Testament (Matt. xxvii. 46), we have sufficient proof that the assumption is unfounded. Again, the author relies not a little upon the occurrence of such Latin words as *κοδράνης*, *φραγελλῶν*, in the Greek of Matthew. Yet surely, these, being Roman terms in everyday use, may equally well have found their place in an Aramaic as in a Greek text, and if found there, they would undoubtedly have been retained in a Greek version. Greater force, however, lies in such evidence as is furnished by the perfect ease and freedom of the Greek, its exhibition of greater variety of connectives than could have been expected in a translation from the Hebrew, its idiomatic discrimination of the aorist and imperfect tenses of verbs, its employment of sundry complex words which we may be tolerably certain would have no single Hebrew or Aramaic equivalents, the explanation it here and there furnishes of Hebrew terms, as well as its refraining from such explanation in others. And if, over and above all this, we decide with Dr. Roberts, that the language in most current use being Greek, a Hebrew text would be more or less superfluous, we can hardly hesitate as to our conclusion. The subject is, however, too intricate for adequate discussion in the pages of a newspaper, and here we must drop it.

The author has added a reprint of a valuable article in reply to M. Rénan, originally printed in the "British and Foreign Evangelical Review": together with Discussions on the Origin, Authenticity, and Credibility of the Gospel generally.

"THE GLOBE SHAKESPEARE."

The Cambridge editors of Shakespeare have somewhat anticipated the completion of their labours on the text, by the production of a new volume edition of the complete works of our "foremost man in all literature." This edition differs in plan from their great work,—this giving only the text, and that recording in footnotes all the various readings and conjectural emendations. They have, however, followed in general the same rules in the preparation of the

* Discussions on the Gospels. By ALEXANDER ROBERTS, D.D. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Macmillan.

* The Works of William Shakespeare. The Globe Edition. Edited by W. G. CLARK and W. ALDIS WRIGHT. Macmillan and Co.

text; the modifications being such only as are explained in the following sentences of the preface:—

"In cases where the text of the earliest edition is manifestly faulty, but where it is impossible to decide with confidence which, if any, of several suggested emendations are right, we have in the 'Cambridge Shakespeare,' left the original teaching in our text, mentioning in our notes all the proposed alterations; in this edition, we have substituted in the text the emendation which seemed most probable, or, in cases of absolute equality, the earliest suggested. But the whole number of such variations between the texts of the two editions is very small. In this volume, wherever the original text has been corrupted in such a way as to affect the sense, no admissible emendation having been proposed, or whenever a lacuna occurs too great to be filled up with any approach to certainty by conjecture, we have marked the passage with an obelus +."

There will, of course, be a good deal of difference of opinion as to the soundness of the editors' judgment in carrying out the plan thus described. For our own part, we are more largely satisfied with their text than with any other: but we must admit, first, that we think there are many corrupt passages, as far as single words are concerned, which they have not marked, though requiring indication quite as much as some that are obelized; and, secondly, that there are not a few emendations that have something like certainty which they have yet hesitated to admit into the text. As to one of their remarks, we cannot refrain from saying, that in all our study of suggested Shakespeare emendations, we cannot recall a solitary case of "absolute equality" of probability between two conjectures. We, further, wish their plan had included—we should say had been completed by—the insertion of a minute asterisk in every instance in which the text has been corrected by means of conjecture; as we think an indication of departure from the Folios not less important to the reader than the indication of passages which in the judgment of the editors are still corrupt.

Perhaps most of our readers will be willing to accept a text on such excellent authority as the editors', and will be chiefly concerned to know what are the characteristics and merits of this edition as a book. Let us say, then, that it is the cheapest book published in our time, with the exception of the Scriptures; and that it is also one of the most beautiful. In form a foolscap octavo, portable, almost pocketable; the paper of a pleasing tone, very thin, yet remarkably opaque; the type exquisitely clear and perfect; the binding, substantial cloth boards,—it is in every respect one of the most extraordinary fruits of modern skill and enterprise in the production of books, is worthy to be long a popular and standard edition, deserves its distinguishing name, and may well expect to "make its way to the remotest corners of the habitable globe."

A word or two on the Glossary; which has been prepared by the Rev. J. M. Jephson. It is unquestionably the best as yet; and will generally give the reader the explanation he wants. But it is not perfect. There are several false references,—two we happen to remember, viz., *tawdry-lace*, which occurs in Act IV., Scene iv., not Scene iii., of the "Winter's Tale"; and *eisel*, which does not occur in the third Sonnet. By the way, is the explanation of "tawdry-lace" as "a rustic necklace" correct? Did the meaning of the word come at last thus specially to depart from the original, "lace bought at Audrey fair"? Other words are unsatisfactorily explained. For instance, when a reader of Shakespeare comes on "Let the trumpets sound the *tucket-sonance*," he is not much helped by being told that it is "a flourish on the trumpet," for he would himself have inferred as much from the mention of the trumpet: but he might have been briefly told that *tucket* is the "toccata," a *prelude*; which is appropriately followed in the play by "the note to mount." Neither is "double" the proper meaning to give to *gimnal*, in the particular instance of a "gimnal-bit," which is not a double bit, but a bit constructed of linked rings. Some of the explanations are arbitrary. Thus, *skainsmates* may possibly be "scapegraces"; but we do not know that there is any authority for it, or that the word occurs elsewhere than in "Romeo and Juliet"; while we think there is some reason to take it as a corruption for *stewsmates*; and it would then seem suitably linked by the old nurse with *flirt-gill* (or jill-flirt), which old dictionaries explain as "a sorry wench," evidently with a particular implication. Similarly, the sense of "over-powered, vanquished," is arbitrarily invented for *convicted*—the "fleet of convicted sail," in "King John,"—probably a corruption also. *Rabbit-sucker* is given "weasel": but the weasel does not commonly attack the rabbit or hare—he gets popularly credited with the habit indulged by his big brother, the stoat. We have remarked, we think, on a former occasion, that there is authority as old as the early part of last century for saying that the *pole-cat* is the "rabbit-sucker" of warreners. There are what we think omissions, also, in this glossary. The

words *overscrut'd* ("the overscrut'd house-wives") and *clamour*, in the peculiar phrase "clamour your tongues," (used for *clammer*, which is still a Northern provincialism) are more likely to send a reader to his glossary, than "cockle—darnel, tares," or "crow-keeper—one who scares crows," or "virtuous—endowed with virtues": yet the former are omitted here, the latter inserted. These are instances only of what we consider to be error both of defect and excess. The phrase "kicksy-wicksy," given correctly in the glossary, is misprinted "kicky-wicky" in the text.

Notwithstanding abatements, the glossary is a really valuable one; and Mr. Jephson has evidently laboured at it with much care and extensive knowledge. And as for the book as a whole, there need be no hesitation in saying, that those who want simply a text, edited on principles that have approved themselves to the best critics, will find nothing to compare with "The Globe Shakespeare."

MISS ANNIE THOMAS'S TALES.*

Miss Annie Thomas is evidently determined to find a place for herself in the already crowded ranks of our novelists, and she has undoubtedly some qualities which will fit her to take a fair position. Of her larger works we are, perhaps to our shame, utterly ignorant, and we can judge her only from two volumes on our table containing three separate tales, two of which have already appeared in the pages of one of our magazines. These indicate lively imagination, and some skill in the construction of a plot; but her powers evidently need considerable discipline before she can attain any very high or solid reputation. But, though there may be found in them something to entertain a certain class of readers, they will not stand the test of a severe criticism. The leading incidents in at least two of them are exceedingly improbable, the style is sometimes unfinished, not to say incorrect, and, on the whole, they do not rise above the level of average magazine stories. Perhaps some of the other works of our authoress exhibit greater maturity of power and more skill in the manipulation of her materials, but we cannot in candour say that these volumes possess any high merit, and certainly none that should have led to the republication of those tales that had appeared elsewhere.

The first and longest story of the three, "A Dangerous Secret," is not without some evidences of vigour, but its effect is marred by the awkwardness of its construction, the unnaturalness of the incidents, and the absence of any qualities in the leading characters fitted to command the sympathy of the reader. A certain amount of mystery is thrown around the secret from which its name is derived; but when it is disclosed, it is really not worth knowing, and there is only a feeling of annoyance that the little complications of the plot should have been produced by a cause so trivial. Nor, in truth, could it ever have led to such effects among men and women acting on the principles by which ordinary human beings are governed. The actors in this tale, however, conform to no common standard, but simply follow the dictates of their own impulse and caprice. Here, for example, is General Rivers, represented as devotedly attached to a wife who had never given him the faintest ground for suspicion; yet, because she receives a letter from an old friend which she is unwilling to show him, lest it should reveal a secret connected with incidents in the former life of the writer, he banishes her from her home, separates her from her children, and dooms her to years of utter misery. It may be our good fortune, perhaps, that has kept us out of the way of men of this stamp, who would not, we think, be a great acquisition to any society, but certainly we never met a high-minded man, the very soul of honour, as the General is described to have been, whom we could conceive to be capable of conduct as contrary to justice as to common sense. It is true that the General is represented as a martinet, who desired to carry his notions of military discipline into his own family, but this is but a lame excuse for casting off his wife because she would not violate the confidence reposed in her by another. Besides, we are not living in Turkey, and it might have occurred to the writer that English law would hardly sanction the exercise of such arbitrary despotism on the part of a husband. For the poor wife we can cherish unfeigned pity, even while we doubt whether any obligation she had contracted to her heartless friend required her to make so terrible a sacrifice. If she had a duty to the selfish woman who played upon her sensitive feelings, she had others to her husband and children

which could not be lightly set aside. The conflict between these two might in the hands of a practised writer have been wrought out in such a way as to produce considerable interest; but to anything of this character Miss Thomas is clearly unequal, and she only exhibits Mrs. Rivers as the victim of a self-indulgent woman, who cared nothing for her sufferings, closed her ears to her tender pleadings, and even practised on her a cruel deception in order the more effectually to work out her own ends. It is not till the children of these two friends are grown up that the consequences of this sad error become fully developed. How the wretched secret affected the destinies of these young people, crossed their love, and threatened for a time utterly to blight their happiness, and in what way its baneful results were ultimately counteracted, and the full truth brought out, our readers must learn for themselves. The last part of the story is an entire excrescence. Whatever interest the tale possessed naturally terminated with the clearing up of the mystery, and the tacking on to it of a new chapter of adventures, in which the hero lowers his own character and goes very near towards wrecking the fortunes of himself and the heroine, is a great mistake. However, in the end all ends well. By some extraordinary process, the actors who have all been playing at cross purposes, and managed to become plighted to the wrong individuals, contrive to disentangle themselves from inconvenient engagements, and the curtain rises amid the pealing of joyous marriage-bells and all the proper accompaniments.

The same agreeable features mark the closing of both the other tales, in one of which Miss Thomas rewards a very worthless young officer for jilting a fair lady whom he professed to love that he might marry a vulgar heiress, by killing off his first wife, and then uniting him to his former flame, thus securing him the fortune of the one, and the love of the other. A very convenient plan, certainly, if a young man might thus secure the favours of Plutus in the first instance to add greater splendour to his worship of Cupid in the second. The only persons who might object to so happy a plan would be the poor heiresses, who, though their money might have been made in trade, and their hands be rather red, and their minds somewhat uncultured, and their tastes not very refined, might perhaps be unwilling to be removed in so summary a manner to make room for portionless young ladies, possessed of the advantages denied to them. Seriously, Miss Thomas carries the notion of making everything pleasant a little too far. Anything more ridiculous than the *dénouement* of a "House in Piccadilly" we have seldom met. A landed proprietor, M.P., and master of the fox-hounds of his neighbourhood, dies, leaves his property, after the fashion common of course among gentlemen of his class, absolutely to his wife, his sons and daughters being left entirely dependent on her. She, a vain weak-minded woman, does what she might be expected to do, falls a prey to the flatteries of a clever but heartless fortune-hunter, and would have married him but for the interposition of her daughter-in-law, who makes her understand that her betrothed cares only for her money, and that he had been refused by one of her daughters and won and trifled with the affections of the other. Whereupon she gives him up, repents of her injustice towards her children, assigns them their father's inheritance, and secures the union of the scamp to whom she was herself engaged to the misguided daughter who had wasted on him the treasures of her love. How any rational person could have prepared such a farrago of absurdities is to us a mystery, but if Miss Thomas expects to win public favour by tales of this character she will soon discover her mistake. That, among those omnivorous devourers of fiction who seem to swallow everything, not only "fish and flesh" and good red herring, but things that bear no resemblance to anything in heaven or earth or sea, she may find readers, we can easily believe; but she will have to take a different course if she is to secure the favour of the judicious and discriminating.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.*

Mr. Neville is not a man who will lightly abandon a task which he has undertaken under the pressure of conscientious conviction. His own liberty has been purchased at great cost, and the very painfulness of the struggle by which he has reached his present standpoint makes him keenly sensitive to the evil of the State-Church system, and intent on rousing others to a like feeling. His Letter to Mr. Morley, just published, is a fresh effort in this direction. It dwells on the mutual relations between religion and politics mainly with the desire of showing Nonconformists that their political influence should be under the control of the religious principles they avow, and that so long as by indifference

* *A Dangerous Secret, &c.* Two Vols. By Miss A. THOMAS. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

* *Religion and Politics. A Letter to Samuel Morley, Esq.* By the Rev. CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE. London: Arthur Miall.

or unfaithfulness in the discharge of their duties as citizens they allow the legislature, which they help to create, to lay a yoke upon the consciences of men, they are responsible for the evil which they might have done something to prevent. The pamphlet will hardly attract so much attention as its predecessors, for the simple reason that it could not have the charm of novelty which they possessed. But it has the same characteristics which gave them power, independence of thought, fearlessness of speech, clear and forcible statement of facts, and vigorous reasoning. From some of his views many will dissent, and not a few may possibly be offended by the unconventional and direct style which he adopts; but he will have a hard task who undertakes to assail his main positions; while to his high-toned principle, his thorough manliness, his intensity of conviction, and his singleness of purpose, all must pay a tribute of admiration. We feel that he is beginning at the right place in seeking to move those Nonconformists whose desire for peace overrides their loyalty to truth, and if plain-speaking, faithful remonstrance, and stirring appeal can reach the hearts of this class, we may anticipate some result from this letter. Perhaps in his sense of the responsibility resting upon them, Mr. Neville has somewhat overrated the extent to which the evils of the present state of things may fairly be laid at their doors. Still, it cannot be doubted that their quiescence, their gratitude for the toleration which by the great liberality of the State-Church they are suffered to enjoy, and their repudiation of more earnest men, have operated most seriously to hinder the progress of the cause of religious equality. Could the great body of English Nonconformists be made to realise their true position, to regard their political power as a sacred trust, to understand that no work can be more truly religious than wise and earnest effort for the removal of a system which is a great dishonour to Christ's Gospel and a formidable obstacle to its progress, and so to employ their united influence for the assertion of those grand foundation principles which they profess to maintain, they might ere long work a marvellous revolution in public sentiment and legislative action. Their unwillingness to take up an antagonistic position to a fashionable system has done much to confirm the power which the State-Church has acquired, and has encouraged its supporters to adopt that tone of insolent defiance with which we have recently been so familiar; and we can only hope that words so powerful as Mr. Neville's will not be without their effect, strengthened as they must be by the light which every day's experience is throwing upon the inherent evil and mischievous operation of that which he so emphatically condemns.

While thus thoroughly agreeing with him in his main points, there are some of his statements which require at least some modification. We greatly fear that his opening observations, which were called forth by Mr. Spurgeon's sermon, may have the appearance at least of abating the sense of the individual responsibility of the clergy. We do not wonder that Mr. Spurgeon's position, in refusing to assail the system, and preferring rather to attack individuals, should appear to him, as it does to us, eminently inconsistent, but it is one thing to doubt the expediency or justice of Mr. Spurgeon's mode of procedure, and another to defend the Evangelical clergy from his terrible assault. We can hardly see the force of Mr. Neville's reasonings on this subject. "My case is that, if the Evangelical clergy equivocate, we are a nation of shufflers; if they 'tell lies for pay,' we are guilty of offering them the 'pay' to tell 'the lies'; if they 'perjure' themselves, we, as a 'nation,' are guilty of subornation of perjury." We cannot accept this as a fair representation of the facts of the case. It is true that the legislature has laid down certain conditions with which every minister of the National Church is required to comply, but decidedly as we object to this advantage offered to the professors of a certain creed, we cannot accept it as an excuse for those who are so tempted by the baits held out, that they do not shrink from violating their own consciences in order to secure them. The temptations are presented to the Nonconformists who refuses as much as to the Conformist who yields compliance with the demand; and it is to ignore the obligation of the individual conscience altogether to say that a system which confers rank and emolument upon men who hold certain doctrines is chargeable with the guilt of those who, for the sake of the reward, profess opinions they do not hold. No doubt one objection to such endowment of a creed is that it may lead some to tamper with truth, still it is hardly fair to say that the nation pays the clergy to tell lies. We are at one with Mr. Neville in believing that it is against the system that our efforts should be directed; but his strong feelings on this point, and his large-hearted charity towards individuals, have led him to lay down certain principles which may be pushed to very dangerous conclusions. We have no faith in the constant bandying of charges of perjury against men who on many grounds are entitled to our respect, and on some to our pity. We feel as strongly as Mr. Neville the atrocious injustice of the existing laws relative to clerical seceders, and hope to see an immediate and determined effort made for their alteration; but even such considerations as these cannot lead us to say a word which might induce any who are somewhat restive under the yoke which they have to bear to quiet the remonstrances of conscience by a plea which would evade the sense of personal obligation altogether.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Palgrave's narrative of his travels and adventures in Central and Eastern Arabia is announced for publication in March by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

Messrs. Rivington have in the press, "The Hulsean Lectures" of the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and Golden Lecturer, entitled "The Age and the Gospel."

A new evening journal is announced under the title of the *Pall-mall Gazette*. The *Athenaeum* is requested to say that "it is not intended to support the Conservative party."

The old *Literary Gazette*, which at one time was the great authority in weekly criticism, is shortly to have a successor. The *Literary Gazette*, No. 1, is announced for immediate publication at the office of the *Bookseller*.

A new process of weaving by compressed air has been discovered. Both for rapidity and cheapness of motion and excellence of work it is said to supersede every loom yet brought out.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., have just published a new edition of Mr. J. M. Stuart's "Journals of Australian Explorations," in which the author mentions that he has named the large and rich tract of country he has opened up to the South Australians, "Alexandra Land."

The number of sketches of all kinds left by Mr. John Leech is now ascertained to be about 5,000, and they will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson in the middle of April. Application has, it is said, been made to Government for a grant to Mrs. Leech from the Civil List.

A handsome addition has just been made to the Edinburgh National Gallery in the "Scott Drawings," a collection of fifty drawings bequeathed to the gallery by the late Mr. John Scott, well known in the art-world as a partner in the great house of Colnaghi and Co. Amongst these drawings, which are principally in chalk or black lead pencil, are specimens of Gainsborough, Flaxman, Edwin Landseer, Prout, Danby, David Roberts, Collins, Dewint, David Cox, George Catmerole, and William Beverley.

The first volume of the Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Caesar" will be published on the 10th of February. It will appear simultaneously in French and German, into which latter language it has been translated by M. Fröhner, conservateur at the library of the Louvre. Numbers of foreign editors have gone to Paris to try and obtain leave to reproduce the work. The first volume is devoted to the geographic and archæologic description of Caesar's campaign in Gaul.

Messrs. Longman and Co.'s January list of new publications, either just ready or near completion, includes:—"The Hidden Wisdom of Christ and the Key of Knowledge, or, History of the Apocrypha," by Ernest de Bunsen, 2 vols. 8vo; "From Sunday to Sunday: an Attempt to consider familiarly the Week-day Life and Labours of a Country Clergyman," by the Rev. R. Gee, M.A., vicar of Abbot's Langley and rural dean; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," by W. E. H. Lecky, M.A., 2 vols. 8vo; "The Secret of Hegel: being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form and Matter," by James Hutchinson Stirling, 2 vols. 8vo; "Historical and Philosophical Essays," by Nassau W. Senior, Esq., 2 vols.; "Historical Studies," by Herman Merivale; a new edition, revised, with an introduction, of "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time," by John, Earl Russell; "A Popular History of America," drawn from original sources, and written especially for schools, colleges, and mechanics' institutes, by Elizabeth Cooper; a third edition, with numerous illustrations, of "The Hunting-Grounds of the Old World," by H. A. L., "the Old Shekarry," author of "The Camp Fire," &c.; "Tuscan Sculptors: their Lives, Works, and Times," with illustrations from original drawings and photographs, by Charles C. Perkins, 2 vols. imperial 8vo; "Last Winter in Rome and other Italian Cities," by C. R. Weld, author of "The Pyrenees, West and East," &c., with a portrait of "Stella," and engravings on wood; "Village Life in Switzerland," by Sophia D. Delmard; and "The Management and Utilisation of Sewage of Cottages, Dwelling-houses, Public Buildings, and Towns," with numerous drawings, showing the methods of the process, by William Menzies, deputy-surveyor of Windsor Forest and Parks.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce for publication during the present month, "Le Morte Arthur, edited from the Harleian MS. 2,252 in the British Museum, by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., Cambridge, with a prefatory essay on "Arthur," by the late Herbert Coleridge; "Notes on Brazilian Questions," by W. D. Christie, late her Majesty's Minister in Brazil, containing the story of the "Free Africans," "Slavery in Brazil," "The Aberdeen Act," "Commercial Relations with Brazil," British Claims on Brazil," "Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video," "The Reprisals in Brazil"; "Dante's Comedy: The Hell, translated into Literal Blank Verse," by W. M. Rossetti, with introduction and notes; the Bampton Lectures for 1864:—"The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament, by the Rev. T. D. Bernard, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Waleot; "A Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine, from the Deaths of the Apostles to the Nicene Council," by James Donaldson, M.A., Vol. I.: "The Apostolic Fathers"; "St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians," a revised text, with notes and dissertations, by J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of

Cambridge; and new editions of the following:—"Pre-historic Man; Researches into the Origin of Civilisation in the Old and New World," by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., revised and partly re-written, with numerous illustrations; "The Intuitions of the Mind," by Dr. McCosh, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Queen's University for Ireland, revised throughout; "Sermons Preached in Manchester," by Alexander MacLaren; "Manual of Political Economy," by Henry Fawcett, M.A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge; and "Words and Places; or, Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography," with a map showing the settlements of the Celts, Saxons, Danes, and Norwegians, in the British Isles and Northern France, by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A.

FOSSIL REMAINS.—In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. Van Beneden gives an account of certain human remains discovered by him in a grotto situated in the valley of the Lesse. These remains, consisting of nearly complete skeletons, he considers as having been buried there by the waters during some great cataclysm. The grotto is situated at forty metres above the level of the Lesse. All the bones are dispersed in the mass of earth, the long bones always in a horizontal position. A skull in perfect preservation was found under a stone embedded in stalagmites. This skull was half filled with stones not much smaller than the occipital foramen, through which they had penetrated. In front of the cranium there was an omoplate, clavicles, ribs, long bones, vertebrae of children and adults. Bones were found firmly wedged between stones, so as to leave no intermediate space. Such effects, the author thinks, could only have been produced by water. In the midst of a solid bed composed of stones there was another cranium, the parietal bone of which was fractured. The bones situated where water could penetrate during the winter were either reduced to atoms or would fall to dust on being touched; the others were in a perfect state of preservation. These human bones were found together with those of bears (but not of the *Ursus spelæus*, being rather nearer to the present species), of oxen, horses, reindeer, beavers, several beasts of prey, birds, fish (trout and pike), helices, and the *Unio Balava*, which still lives, together with helices, in the immediate vicinity. Mixed up with these bones there were flints of the most primitive form, bits of coal, calcined bones looking as if they had just come out of the fire, and fragments of very old pottery. There were also some of the antlers of the reindeer, with marks upon them evidently made by human hands, but not forming any particular design. The ground where these remains were found presented no signs of having been disturbed, and there was no communication from without with the grotto except by the entrance only. The skulls above alluded to denoted a well-developed human race.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 116 during the week.

EXECUTION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday Henry Brown was hung at Liverpool. He and a man named Lindon were convicted at the last assizes of the murder of a man whose name was M'Carthy. Lindon was respited. Over 10,000 persons were present at the execution of Brown. He died instantly on the fall of the drop.

THE WEATHER OF 1864.—The temperature of the year 1864, writes Mr. E. J. Lowe, was 0.6 deg. lower than the average of the past fifty-five years, being colder in every month except April, May, and October: April was 2.2 deg. colder than the average, and May 1.8 deg. warmer. The amount of rain was 8.1 in., below the average of the last twenty years, being less in all months except January, February, April, and November. There was also a much less number of wet days.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON PAUPERISM AND CRIME.—The Archbishop presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Hull Ragged and Industrial Schools. He urged that "the only way to get rid of idle or criminal classes is to take them at the beginning, and to sever at once those evil associations that keep them down; to give them a good education; to try to get them to forget the soil from which they sprang; and to move them to some healthier ground where they may grow and flourish."

A FUNERAL PROCESSION SNOWBALLED.—A disgraceful scene occurred on the first Sunday in the new year near Chacewater. The funeral procession of a young man named Sandow, in walking from Twelveheads to Chacewater, was set upon by a gang of ruffians, and snowballed during the greater part of the route by a number of unknown men and boys, the hats of the followers being knocked off, and their clothing covered with snow. No policemen appeared to check the outrage, and the fun of the snowballers reached its height as the procession entered the churchyard.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.—Mr. P. S. Corbett, late master of the Sea King, now the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, was brought up at the Bow-street Police-court on Thursday, charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He had shipped a crew on board the Sea King in London, professedly for a voyage to Bombay and other ports in the East Indies. Instead of going there, however, the vessel was taken to Madeira, where the Laurel was found waiting for her with guns and ammunition. These were put on

board the Sea King, which was then christened the Shenandoah, and the crew were asked to enlist in the Confederate naval service. Against Mr. Corbett it is alleged that he endeavoured to persuade the men to join the Confederates, and induced some to do so. He was arrested on Wednesday at Liverpool. After some evidence had been taken, he was remanded, bail for his reappearance being accepted.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S SON.—It was stated at a meeting in Birmingham, on Friday, by Dr. Tompkins, of London, that a son of Dr. Livingstone's, who enlisted in the Federal service after the war broke out, was, in the latter part of last year, taken prisoner by the Confederates. Dr. Livingstone's speech at Bath, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association, is stated to have incensed the Southerners; and it is rather a singular coincidence that his son should soon afterwards be made a prisoner by the Southerners.

ANOTHER SHOCKING DEATH BY STARVATION.—The victim in this case was a poor old man named Cartwright, who got his living by picking up paper in the streets, and selling it at 2s. per cwt. His brother, who was said to be almost as emaciated as the deceased, and to bear a shocking resemblance to him, stated that he was sometimes able to pick up a cwt. in a week, while at other times he could not find more than ten pounds. The last supper he and his brother had consisted of a halfpenny worth of oatmeal and three halfpenny worth of bread. The medical evidence left no doubt that the wretched man had died from starvation.

ALLEGED POOR-LAW MALADMINISTRATION.—The Poor-law Board having ordered an examination into the case of Timothy Daly, who was said to have been neglected in the infirmary ward of the Holborn Union, and to have suffered, if not died, from bed-sores occasioned by the neglect, the inquiry was opened by Mr. Farnall, the Poor-law Commissioner. The witnesses examined were the surgeon who saw him before his admission to the union, the master of the house, the Roman Catholic priest who visited Daly, and a surgeon having no connection with the union, who visited the place and gave in a report of his inspection. The inquiry is, as yet, incomplete.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—A subscription is being raised for a testimonial to the noble and long-continued efforts of the Lord Mayor in connection with this school. It will take the form of a permanent scholarship, to be called the "Warren Stormes Hale Testimonial Scholarship," tenable under such conditions as may hereafter be determined upon, and it is expected that the arrangements will be completed by the annual prize-day in July, so that when the Lord Mayor presides on that occasion he may have the gratification of announcing the election for the first scholar.

FESTIVITIES IN ST. GILES'S.—The New Year's festivity of the Fountain Temperance Society was held in the Mission-hall, Moor-street, on Wednesday evening, when the president, the Rev. G. W. M'Cree, took the chair. The large and beautiful hall was handsomely decorated with banners, evergreens, flowers, and mottoes, and presented a gay aspect. A good tea having been enjoyed by a large and merry company, the doors were thrown open, and the hall was instantly filled by an overflowing audience. Music, recitations, singing, and reading occupied the evening, with the exception of the time devoted to a distribution of presents to all, consisting of fruit, toys for children, copies of Nisbet and Co.'s small edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Holy War," illustrated periodicals, &c. Mr. J. I. Hillocks also delivered an address, and during the evening Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P., visited the hall, and expressed his sympathy with the work. In connection with this hall there are religious services, a penny bank, Band of Hope, Sunday and evening schools, singing class, two mothers' meetings, and other means of usefulness.

A PATRIARCHAL PARTY.—On Tuesday, on the occasion of his entering the seventieth year of his age, the Rev. Chancellor Williams, incumbent of St. David's, invited the elders of his flock who had attained the age of eighty and upwards to dine with him, and no less than thirty-three members of his congregation were found to be eligible, in point of age, to partake of his hospitality. It will convey some idea of the extraordinary longevity of the party to know that the oldest ten persons of the party averaged ninety years. The gradations of ages may be thus stated:—

Nonagenarians ... 4;	united ages, 374 years.
Of the age of 88 ... 5;	united ages, 440 years.
From 84 to 87 ... 7;	united ages, 592 years.
From 85 to 83 ... 17;	united ages, 1,391 years.

Total ... 33 2,797 years.

Average ages of all the party, 84 years and 10 months. —*Welskman.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.—The Lord Chancellor, writing to Mr. C. Pater, one of the members for Nottingham, has stated his opinion on the cause of the failures in the administration of the bankruptcy law. There has, he says, been no official superintendence of its administration, which the appointment of a Chief Judge would have provided. In endeavouring himself, as far as possible, to exercise this supervision, he had been painfully struck with the amount of "dishonesty, neglect, and abandonment of duty" that had been brought to light. An evil beyond his reach, the Lord Chancellor observed, arose from creditors abandoning the management of bankrupts' estates, and leaving it to solicitors, auctioneers, and, in his lordship's words, to "every description of unnecessary official persons," who swallowed up the assets in costs and charges. The Lord Chancellor further said that he could suggest a

system by which bankrupts' estates could be collected and distributed at a cost of ten or twelve per cent., but, naively adds the noble lord, such a proposal would excite the opposition of every solicitor.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—During the year 1864, the following numbers have passed the various examinations, viz., the January matriculation, 116; the July ditto, 208; the first B.A., 101; the first B.Sc., 14; the preliminary Scientific, 50; the first M.B., 26; the first Scriptural, 9; the second B.A., 70; the second B.Sc., 16; the second M.B., 26; the LL.B., 12; the M.A., 10; the M.Ch. (master of Surgery), 3; the M.D., 7; the LL.D., 1. During the past year, there have been elected nine new examiners, and Professor W. A. Miller, M.D., F.R.S., has been appointed a new fellow, in the room of Nassau W. Senior, M.A., deceased. John Storror, M.D., has also been elected chairman of Convocation. There are now in the calendar 15 who have passed the LL.D. examination, 207 the M.D., 3 the D.Sc., 3 the M.Ch., 142 the M.A., 129 the LL.B., 219 the M.B., 47 the B.Sc., and 915 the B.A.; in all upwards of 1,748 graduates. The candidates at the different examinations, during the last two years, have amounted to upwards of 1,000 a year, and are annually increasing. A statement has also been published by Convocation, showing what claims the University of London has for a building, to be provided at the public expense, appropriated to its own exclusive use. As every Government whose attention has been called to this subject has practically admitted the claims of the University, and the obligation of Parliament to satisfy them, it may be assumed that, provided the University exert itself properly, those claims will sooner or later be adequately met; and that a building of an appropriate kind, containing ample accommodation for every University purpose, will be erected at the public expense. The only provincial January Matriculation Examination will be held this week, in the Town Hall, Leeds, under the superintendence of the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., late head master of Mill-hill Grammar School, and author of the "History of the World," &c.

BEEF AT THREEPENCE A POUND.—Since the publication of our paragraph on the introduction to this country of the jerked beef of South America we have received a great number of letters containing inquiries from persons desirous of turning the facts to practical account. The names of the merchants comprising the commission for the introduction of the beef will be found, with much other information, in a pamphlet on the subject published by Hedderwick and Son, of Glasgow. The wholesale agents are Messrs. James Gordon and Co., 11, Orange-court, Liverpool, and Messrs. Steel, of 5, Dixon-street, Glasgow. It is sent out in cases of one hundred-weight. We may repeat that the "jerked" beef is prepared from the choicest parts of the animal, and, while it is not expected to supersede the use of fresh meat, it is believed that no greater boon has been lately offered to the underfed classes of Great Britain. The following directions for cooking the beef have been published by authority of the commission:—"Steep the beef for three or four hours, or wash it well in hot water. 1st. Cut it in small pieces, about an inch square; simmer it by the fire for one and a-half-hours, add potatoes, pepper, and onions; and again cook slowly until ready. It will then be found a very good Irish stew. 2nd. Mince, in the form of mince collops; cook it slowly, and when ready mix it up with mashed potatoes. It may then be put in a dish, and browned in the oven. 3rd. Cut into pieces, and after simmering an hour and a-half add turnips, carrots, or other vegetables, such as used in a haricot. 4th. It will also make very good pea soup; and is also used in first-class hotels for giving a delightful flavour to all kinds of soup, particularly to kidney and other similar classes. In short, a good housewife will find a hundred ways of making it available and agreeable. 5th. It can be used as mince collops, without potatoes; and a fitch is sometimes taken, rolled up and spiced in the form of a beef ham, which must be cooked slowly." —*Daily News.*

Cleanings.

It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

When is a hen most likely to hatch? When she is in earnest (her nest).

What light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and best? Daylight.

Cider has been selling in the apple districts as low as 11s. per hogshead of 100 gallons.

It is said that Miss Longworth (Mrs. Longworth Yelverton) has left the Roman Catholic Church, and now attends the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, at Edinburgh.

Why is a sermon delivered on board ship like a necklace? Because it's a deck-oration.

M. Ernest de Bunsen is about to offer his contribution towards a reply to the great question—Who was Adam? This theory is said to be that Zoroaster was the Hebrew Adam!

JOHN WESLEY'S WIG.—There has been a controversy in the papers about John Wesley's wig. In a review of Chambers's *Book of Days*, a writer in the *Times* remarked that the Protestants had little reason to enervate the Roman Catholics for adoring images and sacred relics, since even the Wesleyan clergy had been guilty of meeting in solemn convocations, to gaze with awe and reverence at Wesley's wig, preserved under a glass case. The President of the Wesleyan Conference disputes the fact; but the *Times* produces the report of the proceeding, which

took place at Cambourne in Cornwall in 1852. The reviewer adds:—"I repeat that the wig received reverence at a meeting held during the sittings of the Conference, attended by president, secretary, and other ministers and laymen, at which all the great orators and officials of the body made long speeches, all of which were duly reported in the public press at the time. As to the still more ludicrous depositing of hairs or a lock beneath a foundation stone, I do not suppose it is the practice to lay foundation stones of chapel or school houses in conference or committee."

LONGEVITY.—The *Times* has started the often discussed subject of human longevity. It allowed a correspondent to reaffirm the well-known opinion of Sir Cornwall Lewis, that stories of longevity beyond the century were usually apocryphal. A number of persons immediately forwarded "cases" of persons who had lived beyond that period, but only one seems to be very well authenticated. This is the case of a woman named Sarah Lee, of Alton, who died in 1864, and whose birth was registered in the parish church of Lasham as occurring on 3rd June, 1759, so that she lived 105 years. Mr. John James, F.S.A., also writes to say that he can "prove" that Henry Jenkins, of Brompton-cum-Swale, lived to the age of 169, but he does not do it. All he does do is to establish that old men said he was in their youth still an old man, which is no evidence at all. The best proof of the scarcity of such cases is their rarity in official records, peerages, pension-lists, and other collections, the compilers of which have an interest in accuracy. —*Spectator.*

SWEATMEATS FOR CHILDREN.—The habit of kind relations of for ever giving toys is not, however, so hurtful as that detestable habit of seeking to please children by for ever giving them things to gratify simply the sense of taste. The lump of sugar after the dose is excusable enough; it has a specific purpose to fulfil, in which it would fail did it not please by its taste; but this is no justification of that foolish custom which makes a bun or an orange the reward of virtue, but too often the bribe to cease rebellion. I admit that there is too much reason to believe that by nature we have a very strong predisposition toward confectionery, as we have also a certain amount of pleasure in destruction; we do not, however, encourage children to wantonly smash toys or cruelly put their fingers out to maim flies. It seems to me that in the matter of sugar and all things to which it is an accompaniment, or in which it is an element, we make it a sort of "child's guide" to pleasure. I believe we thus not only create a depraved taste, making children averse to really wholesome food, with "the sweet" in proper amount, but we pervert the sense of taste, and by its abuse, makes it morally injurious. I always think it a poor compliment to the children and their parents when those they visit at once storm them with cake. —*"S. G. O." in the Times.*

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—The following is given as the origin of giving *étrennes*, or New Year's gifts:—"The old Romans kept the first day of the year as a grand festival. They believed that certain presages were attached to the beginning of everything, and they regarded the calends, or first day of January, as affecting the auspices of the year. On that day they visited each other, expressing wishes of prosperity. They accompanied these good wishes with presents called *strenna* (from which the word *étrennes* is derived). This term, signifying good fortune, was repeated three times, as if they said *trena*, suppressing the *s*, as was common with the ancients. The giving of *strenna* dates as far back as King Tatius. These presents, which were given and received by everybody, were generally of trifling value, but the choice was not altogether arbitrary. They usually consisted of dates, dried figs, or honey in the comb, in order that the gods might attach to future events the happy success symbolised by the taste of those substances, and that nothing might impair the sweetness of the auspices under which the year began its course. With these *strenna* a small bronze coin was also given. Dependents used to offer to their patrons a bronze *as* and a date covered with leaf-gold. On the calends of January all the Romans went to present *strenna* to Augustus. The emperor, seated in the atrium of his palace, received them in turn, and each citizen as he passed deposited his offering at the emperor's feet. On these occasions, the *strenna* were silver coins, and the emperor returned to each a sum equal if not superior to the value of their presents. When Paganism gave way to Christianity the usage was preserved, notwithstanding the protests of the Fathers of the Church and the decisions of several councils. After all other pagan practices had passed away, that of giving New Year's gifts still remained, and the Church, considering it harmless, ceased to oppose its continuance."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The prices of English securities have been firm during the week, though the amount of business has been limited. Consols, which closed yesterday at 93½ to 1 for Feb. 9, opened and closed to-day at the same quotation. For money the last price was 89½ to 1, against 89½ to 90 yesterday.

In the Bank Discount-office business is moderate, and there is a good supply of money in the general market, the rate for the best bills being 5½ per cent. It is believed that bills are being held back in expectation of an early reduction in the Bank minimum.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, January 4.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£27,968,760	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,906
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,318,760
	£27,968,760		£27,968,760

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,588,000	Government Securities ..	£11,024,397
Reserve ..	3,384,030	Other Securities ..	21,711,507
Public Deposits ..	8,500,269	Notes ..	7,453,420
Other Deposits ..	13,874,977	Gold & Silver Coin ..	614,832
Seven Day and other ..			
Bills ..	401,875		
	£40,804,156		£40,804,156

Jan. 5, 1865.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—RHEUMATIC PAINS.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminent medical men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are genuine remedies indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and swellings, after the Ointment has been well rubbed into the affected parts, and the blood purified by a course of the Pills have found themselves restored in an incredibly short time to perfect health and ease.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

LUKE.—Jan. 1, at Princess street, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. W. Luke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEYWOOD—HENSALL.—Dec. 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Joseph Heywood, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. W. Henshall, of Blacio-hill, near Retford.

TREVINA—BEVAN.—Dec. 26, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Swansea, by the Rev. J. Whitby, Mr. H. Trevina, of Pembroke Dock, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Philip Bevan, of James-street, Swansea.

SMITH—BRWN.—Dec. 29, at the New Congregational Chapel, Redland, Bristol, Mr. Henry Smith, to Catherine Stevenson, eldest daughter of Mr. A. D. Brown, Westbury-on-Trym.

FARQUHARSON—HENDREY.—Dec. 29, at Park Church, Highbury, by the Rev. Dr. Edmond, William, youngest son of the late William Farquharson, of Dundee, to Christina M'Pherson, eldest daughter of Wm. Hendrey, Esq., of 79, Marquess-road, Canonbury.

PRICE—TOPPLE.—Dec. 29, at Arthur street Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. Edward Manning, Mr. John Price, of Stockwell, Surrey, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of the late George Topple, Esq., of the Bank of England.

ASH—HILL.—Dec. 31, at the Baptist Chapel, Rochdale-road, Manchester, William, youngest son of Mr. Richard Ash, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to Anne, daughter of Mr. James Gill of Hulme, formerly of Sheffield.

CLARKE—HUTTON.—Dec. 31, at the Oldham-road Independent Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Bedell, William, eldest son of Mr. Isaac Clarke, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hutton.

HOLDEN—KAY.—Jan. 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. Nicholas Holden, to Jane, daughter of Mr. John Kay, all of Little Lever.

DOXSEY—MURRY.—Jan. 3, at Tottenham, by the Rev. Arthur Hall, the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, of 180, The Grove, Camberwell, to Harriet Wilks, eldest daughter of James Murry, Esq., of Globe House, Tottenham.

HARPER—HARGREAVES.—Jan. 3, at the Independent Chapel, Eccleshill, by the Rev. John Aston, Mr. William Harper, of Eccleshill, to Miss Ellen Hargreaves, of Idle.

MURSELL—READ.—Jan. 3, at Dock-street Chapel, Newport, Mon., by the Rev. T. Thomas, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Lechore, the Rev. Arthur Murrell, of Manchester, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Mabyon Read, of Helstone, Cornwall.

SHORROCK—SHORROCK.—Jan. 4, at Belgrave Independent Chapel, Over Darwen, by the Rev. D. Herbert, Joseph Shorrocks, Esq., of Manchester, to Nancy, second daughter of James Shorrocks, Esq., Over Darwen.

BAINES—SARGEANT.—Jan. 5, at West Orchard Chapel, Coventry, by the Rev. E. Delf, Mr. W. F. Baines, eldest son of John Baines, Esq., Knighton, Leicester, to Catherine Bywater, second daughter of William Sargeant, Esq., Stoke, Coventry.

OATES—HALLIWELL.—Jan. 5, at Ebenezer Independent Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. Joseph Shillito, of Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Oates, woolstapler, to Betsy Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Halliwell, silversmith, both of Dewsbury.

JONLIN—CLAYTON.—Jan. 5, at the Independent Chapel, Uppminster, Essex, by the Rev. Henry Madgin, Henry Jonlin, Jun., Esq., of Hopsea Hall, to Mrs. Clayton, of Gains Park, widow of the Rev. G. Clayton, formerly of Walworth.

DEATHS.

LONDON.—Oct. 23, at Peltermaritzburg, colony of Natal, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward London, formerly of City-road, London. She had been a patient sufferer for more than four years, and died in peace.

MALLOWS.—Dec. 29, Mrs. Amelia MalloWS, of Wattisfield, Suffolk, aged eighty-three.

TROTMAN.—Jan. 1, at his house, No. 6, Park-cottages, Park-village East, Regent's-park, N.W., Ebenezer Trotman, Esq., late of Furnival's inn, in his fifty-sixth year.

HUNTER.—Jan. 9, of consumption, Lydia, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, 140, High-street, Clapham, aged twenty-eight.

PROUT.—Jan. 9, at Wray Park, Reigate, Louisa, the beloved wife of the Rev. E. Prout.

LEADER.—Jan. 10, Kate, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Easton Leader, Sheffield.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, Jan. 9.

With a small show of English wheat this morning, factors were enabled to maintain the improvement established last Monday, but sales were not made so freely as on that day. Foreign wheat is also about the same in value as last week, but the trade is quiet. English malting barley realises about the rates of Monday last but foreign grist descriptions meet a dull sale. Beans and peas the same as last week. The imports of foreign oats have been small during the past week, but of Scotch we have a considerable arrival. The latter are mostly in very bad condition, and are selling at extremely

low and irregular prices. This, coupled with mild weather, has affected the trade for this article to-day, and the sale has been slow at a reduction of 6d. per qr. from the rates of Monday last.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
	s. d.		s. d.
WHEAT—		PEAS—	
Essex and Kent, ..	36 to 40	Grey	31 to 34
Red, 1863	36 41	Maple	36 36
Ditto 1864	40 45	White	35 39
White, 1863	41 46	Boilers	36 39
" 1864	39 43	Foreign, white ..	36 38
Foreign red	42 50		
" white	29 32	RYE	26 28
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting ..	29 32	English feed	19 23
Chevalier	32 35	" potatoe	23 26
Distilling	23 26	Scotch feed	18 22
Foreign	22 32	" potatoe	23 26
MALT—		Irish black	18 22
Pale	54 61	" white	19 23
Chevalier	60 62	Foreign feed	18 22
Brown	47 50		
BEANS—		FLOUR—	
Ticks	30 34	Town made	36 40
Harrow	33 36	Country Marks ..	27 33
Small	36 39	Norfolk & Suffolk	27 28
Egyptian	33 34		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 2,03 head. In the corresponding week in 1864, we received 2,307; in 1863, 2,958; in 1862, 3,135; in 1861, 738; in 1860, 2,135; and in 1859, 2,563 head. There was a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in our market to-day, in but middling condition. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderate, and mostly in prime condition. The supply from Scotland was good, and remarkably prime. The receipts from Ireland, however, were limited. On the whole, the demand for all breeds ruled steady, and previous rates were well supported. The top figure for Scots and crosses was 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,500 Scots, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 430 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 110 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was small, but most breeds reached us in good saleable condition. The mutton trade was in a firm state, at full quotations, to, in some instances, an advance of 2d. per 8lbs. A few very superior Down and half-breds sold at 4s. 2d.; but the general top figure was 4s. per 8lbs., and a clearance was easily effected. There were about 300 shorn sheep in the market. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off steadily at full quotations, viz., from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. Prime small pigs were firm in price; but large hogs met a heavy sale, at late rates.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3	8 to 4	4	Prime Southdowns	5 10 to 6	0
Second quality ..	4 6 to 4	10	Lamb	4 6 to 5	2
Prime large oxen, 5	0 5 to 2	2	Lge. coarse calves	4 6 to 5	2
Prime Scots, &c. 5	4 5 to 6	6	Prime small ..	5 4 to 5	8
Coarse inf. sheep, 4	2 4 to 4	8	Large hogs ..	3 6 to 4	0
Second quality ..	4 10 to 5	2	Neat-sm. porkers	4 2 to 4	8
Pr. coarse wooled 5	4 5 to 8	8			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL Monday, January 9.

The arrivals of meat from Scotland and the West of England this morning were but moderate. Good and prime beef and mutton moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise, the trade ruled quiet at the following quotations:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef ..	2 10 to 3	4	Small pork ..	4 6 to 4	8
Middling ditto ..	3 6 to 4	0	Inf. mutton ..	3 4 to 3	10
Prime large do. ..	4 2 to 4	4	Middling ditto ..	4 0 to 4	4
Do. small do. ..	4 6 to 4	8	Prime ditto ..	4 6 to 4	10
Large pork ..	3 6 to 4	4	Veal	3 10 to 4	8

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

TEA.—Business has been inactive, and the few dealings entered into have been at about previous rates.

SUGAR.—The market has remained without material alteration. Superior qualities of West India support previous rates, while superior descriptions are a shade cheaper. In the refined market quotations are steady.

COFFEE.—There has been a moderate inquiry for superior qualities of colonial, which have realised fully late rates.

RICE.—A fair amount of business has been done at full rates for most qualities.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,958 firkins butter, and 3,877 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 17,869 casks of butter, 1,536 bales and 41 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was more business transacted last week at full prices. Foreign met a good sale; best Dutch 12½s. to 12½s. The bacon ruled firm; best Waterford 62s. on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 9.—The supplies on sale are tolerably large. Generally speaking, sales progress slowly and quotations are somewhat easier. The import into London last week was 80 tons from Dunkirk and 74 tons from Dieppe.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 9.—During the past week the seed trade has been active, at advancing rates for all descriptions of red cloverseed; and to-day, a good business was done, at an advance of 2s. from last Monday. The supply of new seed from any quarter is very limited. White seed was rather more enquired for to-day. Trefoils are more active in demand at 1s. to 2s. advance.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Jan. 7.—Flax has changed hands to a limited extent, on former terms. In hemp there is a great want of activity, yet prices are tolerably firm, at 30s. to 35s. for clean Russian. Jute has been in moderate request, at late rates. Coir goods are steady on former terms.

WOOL, Monday, January 9.—Since our last report the demand for nearly all kinds of English wool has been in a very inactive state. Prices, however, have been well supported. The supply on offer is very moderate.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 9.—The tallow trade is firm to-day, and prices are rather higher than on Monday last. New P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 41s. 3d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt.; 42s. 3d. for March, and 43s. 6d. for October to December delivery. Town tallow commands 41s. 3d. nett cash. Rough fat has advanced to 2s. 1½d. per 8lbs.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 9.—Lined oil is dull at 33s. to 38s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm, however, at full currencies, foreign refined being quoted at 46s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt. French spirits of Turpentine are quoted at 44s. per cwt.

COALS, Monday, January 9.—Factors had to submit to a reduction on last day's rates. Fresh arrivals, 72; left over 57—117; 60 at sea. Betton's, 23s.; East Hartlepool, 21s. 6d.; Reddell's, 20s. 6d.; Gosforth, 20s. 6d.; Wylam, 17s. 6d.; Hugh Hall, 21s.; Holywell, 17s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s. 9d.; Tanfield, 16s.; North Pelton, 15s. 6d.

Advertisements.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an experienced and intelligent ASSISTANT in the FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. Also, a YOUNG MAN of good address to TAKE CHARGE of the HAT-SHOP.

Application, stating age, salary, and full particulars, to be made to W. Rowntree and Co., Scarborough. (A member of a Christian church preferred.)

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Option of Purchase, on Convenient Terms, at any Period.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY,

AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

73 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

Opposite the Marine Society.

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand. Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

. New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

. Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. HASSALL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:—

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prime Ox," and Dr. Hassall's Report.

Sold by all Grocers, &c., throughout the kingdom.

TAYLOR BROTHERS Brick-lane, & Wentworth-street, London, N.E.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE (PATENT)

MIXTURE OF TEAS,

6lbs. Sent to any part of England carriage free.

Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.

FRANKS, SON, and CO., 40, Queen-street, Cannon-street West.

SOFT, DELICATE, AND WHITE SKINS, WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,

BY USING

Field's Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,

4d. & 6d. Each.

Sold by all Chandlers and Grocers throughout the Kingdom; but the Public should ask for Field's, and see that the name of J.C. and J. FIELD is on each packet, box, and tablet. Wholesale and for Exportation, at the Works,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, S.

Where also may be obtained their Prize Medal Paraffine Candles.

CANDLES.—HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Have adopted for the Military Stations,

FIELD' Prize Medal PARAFFINE CANDLE,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. & J. FIELD,

Who beg to caution the public against any spurious imitations. Their label is on the Packets and Boxes.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the Kingdom. Wholesale and for exportation at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S., where also may be obtained their

CELEBRATED UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, AND THE NEW CANDLE, Self-lighting and no Paper or Scoring.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR

is much recommended

FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR SPONGE CAKE.—Half-pound of Corn Flour, quarter or half-pound of butter, and two tea-spoonsful of Baking Powder, to be very well mixed together. Take three eggs, and beat the yolks and whites separately for fifteen minutes; then add to them quarter-pound bruised white sugar; mix all together, flavour to taste, and beat for fifteen minutes; put it into a well-buttered tin, papered all round two inches deeper than the tin; bake in a quick oven for one hour.

HEAL and SON'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, from 24s. to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 10s. to 32s. Lists of prices and sizes sent free by post. HEAL and SON'S Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent, post free, on application to 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C., beg to call attention to their STOCK of OLD PORT WINE, chiefly Sandeman's shipping (rall paid to any station in England); excellent, sound, matured wine, 32s. and 36s. per dozen; superior with more age, 42s., 48s., and 54s.; seven to ten years in bottle, 60s., 66s., 72s., and 84s.; vintage wines, 95s., and upwards; good dinner Sherry, 26s. and 32s.; superior, 38s., 42s., 48s., and 52s.; fine old Cognac Brandy, 60s., 66s., and 68s. Price lists of every kind of wine on application. Established 1801.

NORFOLK DUMPLINGS.—Make a very light dough with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as for bread, with milk or water, and with salt added; have ready a large stewpan of boiling water; make the dough into balls the size of a medium dumpling; throw them in, and boil them for twenty minutes without taking off the lid. To ascertain when they are done enough, stick a fork into one, and if it comes out clear, it is done. Before serving, tear them apart on the top with two forks, as they become heavy by their own steam. Serve with butter and sugar, or treacle.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH by DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"S. Wilson-terrace, St. Leonard's-street, Bromley, E.—I can myself testify that they have relieved me of a most severe cough, so bad that I was unable to lie down, and I shall do my best to recommend them. WM. NICHOLAS."

They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath, throat and lungs.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, Used in the Royal Laundry AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1892.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This neat disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

RUPTURES. BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; O. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Billard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 29s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 28s.; best Silketons, 25s.; Clay Cross, 25s. and 22s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

N. HIBBERDINE, Sumner and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only. —GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 28s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 27s. per ton; Hartlepool, 26s.; Silketons, first-class, 24s.; second-class, 23s.; Clay Cross, 24s. and 22s.; Tansfield Moor, for Smiths, 21s.; Barnsley, 21s.; Hartley, 20s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPANY'S Offices, High-bury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

SEWING MACHINES of the very First Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

FILMER & SONS' UPHOLSTERY

AND CABINET FURNITURE SHOW-ROOMS,

81, 82, and 84, BERNERS-STREET, W.

Attention is requested to these spacious Show-rooms, which are among the largest in London, containing a great variety of every description of Furniture, of the best quality and moderate price.

Price 5s. cloth extra, or by Post 5s. 6d.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE

BY F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

"These are in every way excellent sermons."—Spectator.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 3d., or 20s. per 100,

RELIGION AND POLITICS:

A LETTER TO SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.,

BY REV. CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE,

Late Rector of Wickenby and Vicar of Thorney.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES, with nearly 300 Bible Pictures—a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d.; originally published at 12s. Sent post free from JOHN FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

FIELD'S HANDSOME FAMILY BIBLES, from 10s. to twenty guineas; Pocket Bibles, with rims and clasps, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6s.; elegantly-bound Church Services from 2s. to 4s. 4s.; Prayer-books in every variety, from 1s. to 5s. 6s. The largest stock in the world, at FIELD'S Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED ON BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 162, REGENT-STREET, W. (Mr. Crellin.) Vignettes, Miniatures, Coloured Portraits, and every description of Artistic Photography. Copies, Enlargements, or Reductions made from Glass, Paper, or Daguerreotype Portraits. Album Portraits, 3s. 6d.; or 10 for 10s. 6d.

ALBUM PORTRAITS, one for 2s. 6d., 10 for 10s., at the LONDON SCHOOL of PHOTOGRAPHY (Mr. S. PRUT NEWCOMBE).

Addresses.—103, Newgate-street; 174, Regent-street; 52, Cheapside; Pantheon, Oxford-street; Myddelton-hall, Islington; 23, Poultry; and 52, King William-street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE of TEMPER, QUALITY of MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS in PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 91, John-street, New York; and at 57, Gracechurch-street, London.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and Information for Authors, sent on application, by TYPED BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PENNY ILLUSTRATED SHEET ALMANACK.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK for 1865, with many Engravings. It comprises a Calendar, containing a Text for every Day in the Year, and the "Union" List of Lessons, together with a variety of interesting information. Price One Penny, or 3s. per 100.

TEACHER'S POCKET-BOOK and DIARY for 1865. Limp cloth, 1s.; roan tuck, 2s.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESSES.

WHAT CAN I DO? A New Year's Address to Sunday Scholars. By OLD MERRY. With Engravings. Price One Penny, or 6s. per 100.

THE TEACHER'S KEYS. A New Year's Address to Sunday-school Teachers. By CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A. Price 5s. per 100.

LINKMAKING in the HOME WORK SHOP. A New Year's Address to the Parents of Sunday Scholars. By Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON. Price 5s. per 100.

NEW AND IMPROVED SERIES OF TICKETS.

HANDSOME COLOURED PICTURE REWARD TICKETS. Twenty different sorts, 4d. per packet.

REWARD TICKETS, containing one Verse of Scripture each. Red or black, 3d. per gross.

Will be ready in a few days.

THE CHILD'S SCRAP-BOOK. Containing 48 eight-page books, in handsome embossed box, gilt. Price One Shilling.

Will be published January 2nd, 1865.

THE SUNDAY SCHOLAR'S TUNE-BOOK.

No. 1. Price One Penny. To be completed in Twelve Numbers.

This work will contain a large number of the most popular tunes for children, selected from various sources, together with many others of a more standard character.

BOOKS FOR TEACHERS.

MARGARET PENROSE; or, Scenes in the Life of a Sunday-school Teacher. With Frontispiece. 2s. 6d. cloth boards, 3s. gilt edges.

OUR WORK: Four Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Sunday-school Teaching. By WILLIAM H. GROSER, B.Sc., F.G.S., of the Sunday-school Union Committee. Delivered before the members of the Sunday-school Union Training Class. 1s. 6d. cloth boards. (January 2nd, 1865)

THE INTRODUCTORY CLASS: a Plan and a Plan for the Training of Young Persons for the Teacher's Work, with a Sketch of the Proceedings of an Introductory Class. By W. H. GROSER, B.Sc., F.G.S. Fcap. 8vo, stitched, price 2d.

ILLUSTRATIVE TEACHING; or Practical Hints to Sunday-school Teachers on the Collection and Use of Illustrations. By W. H. GROSER, B.Sc., F.G.S. Fourth Edition, enlarged, in cloth, 6d.

BIBLE MONTHS; or, the Seasons in Palestine as Illustrative of Scripture. By W. H. GROSER, B.Sc., F.G.S. In fcap. 8vo, with many engravings, cloth, 1s. 6d.; gilt edges, 2s.

THE TEACHER; his Books and How to Read them. A Lecture by W. H. GROSER, B.Sc., F.G.S. In fcap. 8vo, 2d.

SCRIPTURE BIOGRAPHY; comprising the names mentioned in the Old and New Testament. By E. COPELEY. Demy 8vo, cloth, 5s.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. By LOUISA DAVIDS. A New and Improved Edition, cloth, 3s.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER, designed to aid in Elevating and Perfecting the Sunday-school system. By JOHN TODD, D.D. In demy 18mo, cloth, 2s.; cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CLASS; or Practical Suggestions on the Capabilities and Management of Adult Classes in Sunday Schools. By W. S. BLACKETT. New Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.; gilt, 2s.

THE INFANT CLASS in the SUNDAY-SCHOOL; being the Essay to which the first Prize was awarded by the Committee of the Sunday-school Union. By CHARLES REED, F.S.A. 18mo, price 1s. 6d., cloth boards.

THE TEACHER'S FRIEND. Edited by the Rev. SAMUEL G. GREEN, B.A., containing Addresses to Children, Lessons for Infant and Scripture Classes, and Sketches of Sermons for Separate Services. Cloth, 1s.

PICTORIAL TEACHING and BIBLE ILLUSTRATION. A Lecture by F. J. HARTLEY, one of the Secretaries of the Sunday-school Union. Price 3d.

SENIOR CLASSES in SUNDAY-SCHOOLS; their Importance, and the Mode of Conducting them. By W. H. WATSON, Senior Secretary of the Sunday-school Union. Price 6d.

TRAINING CLASS for TEACHERS. By W. GROSER, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-school Union. Price 3d.

Sunday-school Union, 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

THE UNION TUNE BOOK, containing 483 Tunes and 57 Chants, with suitable words. Arranged for the Organ and Pianoforte, and for Four Voices, by T. CLARK and J. L. CORBIN. 12s. cloth boards; 13s. half-bound. Demy 8vo, without words, oblong, cloth, 6s.; half-bound, 7s. Pocket Edition, demy 12mo, cloth, 4s.; half-bound, 4s. 6d. Treble and Bass, cloth, 2s. 6d.; half-bound, 3s. Treble only, demy 24mo, cloth, 1s. 4d.; gilt edges, 1s. 8d.

THE UNION HARMONIST, large type 4to, a Selection of Sacred Music, consisting of Original and Standard Pieces, Anthems, &c., with the Words. Arranged for the Organ and Pianoforte, by THOMAS CLARK. Cloth, 10s.; neatly half-bound, calf, 11s. Pocket Edition, cloth, 2s. 6d.; half-bound, 3s.

THIRTY-SEVEN CHANTS, suitable for use in Congregations and Sunday-schools. Arranged for Four Voices by J. I. CORBIN. Stitched, price 3d.; cloth, 6d. Treble and Bass, 2d. Treble only, 1d.

Sunday-school Union, 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

For School Requisites and other Publications of Sunday-school Union, see Advertisements in other Papers.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d., or cloth, 2s. 6d.,
THE CONGREGATIONAL YEAR-BOOK
 for 1865.

Containing a List of Independent Ministers; the Chairmen's Addresses at the Spring and Autumnal Meetings; Biographical Notices of Ministers deceased during the year; a List of Chapels in London and its suburbs, with the Names of the Officiating Ministers and their Private Addresses; New Chapels, with numerous Diagrams; and a variety of interesting Miscellaneous Information, affecting the interests of Congregationalists throughout the world.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price Threepence, beautifully illustrated, with Coloured Frontispiece,

MERRY and WISE: a Magazine for Young People. Edited by OLD MERRY.

JANUARY, 1865, CONTAINS:—

Address by the Editor.

About Norway: showing how we went from London to Christiania, and what we saw there. By Edwin Hodder, Author of "Tossed on the Waves," &c., &c.

An Adventure on the Diggings. By N. R., with Illustration.

On the Ice. By Old Merry.

Benaiah: a Tale of the Captivity. By Mrs. Webb, author of "Naomi," &c. Chapters I. and II., illustrated.

Our Bible Class: a Series of Conversations on the Book of Genesis.

On the Doorstep. Illustrated.

Scripture Acrostic.

Music: "Do it Well." By James Sampson.

* * Two Copies post-free for Six Stamps.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d., cloth,

THE JEWISH TEMPLE and the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. A Series of Discourses on the Epistle to the Hebrews. By R. W. DALL, M.A.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

REV. THOMAS BINNEY'S NEW WORK.

Second thousand, now ready, in small 8vo, price 5s., cloth lettered,

MONEY: a Popular Exposition in Rough Notes; with Remarks on Stewardship and Systematic Benevolence. By T. BINNEY.

"Mr Binney has produced a very complete view of the doctrine of Christian benevolence, which may be read with advantage, and its publication at a season when the minds of those who are well off are naturally turned to consider those who are in suffering and distress, can hardly fail to do good."—Daily News.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PSALMIST.

Edited by the Rev. HENRY ALLON and Dr. GAUNTLETT.

SEPARATE PARTS.

The SOPRANO PART, now ready, price 1s. stiff covers;

1s. 6d. limp cloth; and 2s. roan, gilt edges.

The BASS PART, also now ready, price 1s., stiff covers;

1s. 6d. limp cloth; and 2s. roan, gilt edges.

The Alto and Tenor Parts are in preparation.

A complete list of the various editions on application to the Publishers.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

In square 16mo, price 1s. 6d., cloth boards, or cloth, 2s.,

THE NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL TUNE-BOOK. Edited by the Author of "Sacred Harmonies."

"Deserves very high commendation. The melodies are, for the most part, very felicitous and charming, and will arrest and gratify children. Superintendents of Schools and heads of families will find it a most valuable addition to their musical resources."—Patriot.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 27, Paternoster-row.

BOOSEY and CO'S NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

28, Holles-street, London.

MARYLAND QUADRILLE, on Confederate Melodies, the best set of the Season. 4s.

LOVE'S RANSOM QUADRILLES and VALSES, on Hatton's New Opera. 4s. each.

MARIE WILTON WALTZ, by VAN MAANEN, the best original set published for many years. With Portrait in colours. 4s.

CHERE AMIE VALSE, on the loveliest of all Rossini's Melodies. In colours. 4s.

RENE VAVARGER'S JOSEPHINE, Nocturne for Piano. 2s. 6d.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' WINTER EVENING, a charming piece. Illustrated in colours. 3s.

FORBES'S MARYLAND, Confederate March for the Piano, on the celebrated National Melody. 3s.

TAKE BACK THE HEART, by CLARIBEL, a new Song, but already an immense success. 3s.

GOLDEN DAYS, by CLARIBEL, a new Song by the Author of "Maggie's Secret." 3s.

GENTLE FLOWER, CANST THOU TELL? Madame Sherrington's celebrated Song; in "Love's Ransom." 2s. 6d.

THE MUSICAL SCRAP-BOOK, price 7s. 6d., handsomely bound, gilt edges, contains nearly 200 Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas, Galops, Pieces, Songs, Ballads, &c., by the most celebrated Composers.

TWELVE SONGS of the AMERICAN WAR, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 58, price 1s.; or in Two Books, 6d. each. Book 1. Federal Songs. Book 2. Confederate Songs.

Now ready, in Two Vols. 8vo, price 28s. cloth,

THE SECRET of HEGEL; being the Hegelian System in Origin, Principle, Form, and Matter.

By JAMES HUTCHISON STIRLING.

London: Longman, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Now ready, at all the Libraries,

CHRISTIAN'S MISTAKE. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. One Vol.

BLOUNT TEMPEST. By the Rev. J. C. M. BELLEW. Second Edition, Revised. Three Vols.

"This book is well written. The story is interesting and full of incident."—Athenaeum.

THE THREE WATCHES. By W. G. WILLS.

Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

On Saturday, Jan. 14, will be published,

THE LITERARY GAZETTE,

A RECORD OF LITERATURE.

No. 1, price Twopence.

London: Edward Tucker, 5, Warwick-square.

Next Saturday will be published, price 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 8d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH:

A HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REVIEW.

BY HERBERT S. SKEATS.

Author of "Popular Education in England."

ARTHUR MIALl, 18, BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,
 LIMITED.

Secretaries and Managers of Literary Institutions, Book Societies, and Public Libraries, are respectfully invited to apply for the List of Books added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY from January, 1863, to December, 1864.

This List will be found to contain the names of an unusually large and varied Collection of Recent Works of acknowledged merit and general interest.

A Revised List of Surplus Copies of Books withdrawn for Sale is also ready, and will be forwarded postage free on application. NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, January 11, 1865.

A NEW SERIES OF REWARDS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOLARS.

Published Monthly, price One Penny each, 1s. per Dozen, post free, 7s. per 100, beautifully illustrated, with ornamental wrappers.

STORIES for SUNDAY-SCHOLARS.

Nos. 1 and 2 are now ready.

These Stories are issued to supply Teachers with suitable Monthly Rewards for their Scholars, and will be found interesting, useful, and attractive. Each number is complete in itself.

"Sunday-school teachers will hail with delight this novelty in the way of gifts for their scholars."—Patriot.

* * A Sample Copy will be sent for two stamps.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Cheap Edition, 8vo, cloth, price 5s., post free.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS, CRITICAL and THEOLOGICAL. By WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B.

CONTENTS.

On Some of the Earlier Works of Mr. Charles Dickens—On Some of the Later Works of Mr. Charles Dickens—True Womanliness, in Relation to some of the Laws and Customs of Marriage—The Republic of Plato—Ecclesiastes—The New Defence of Faith—The Morality of Religious Controversy—Pulpit Fortune Tellers—Preaching and Preachers—The Book of Common Prayer—Evangelicalism.

"This is a book that should be read by every man who wishes to understand the crisis through which the Church of England is now passing."—Reader.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

In 8vo, cloth, price 5s., post free.

THE DOMESTIC WORKSHIP. By the

Rev. S. GREEN.

"We have seen many good books of this character, but not one that we altogether better approve than this. The prayers are varied and comprehensive, sound and Scriptural, devout and fervent."—Baptist Reporter.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Cheap Edition, price 1s. 6d., post free.

THE BEGINNINGS of the DIVINE LIFE.

By the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., President of Cheshunt College.

"Every page bespeaks the earnest piety and the high and varied culture of the writer. It is a book rich in self-evolved thought, clearly conceived and clearly expressed. It is a book by the wisdom of which age may profit, but which we should be especially pleased to see placed very largely in the hands of intelligent youth."—The British Quarterly Review.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

ELLIOT STOCK'S RULED and UNRULED

SERMON and MS. Paper is sold in packets of five quires at 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. each. Samples sent post free for one stamp. Sermon cases with two pockets sent post free for 3s.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

NO DAY WITHOUT A LINE.

Strongly half-bound in leather, 4to, 6s. 6d.,

THE INDEX RERUM; or Index of Subjects.

Intended as a Manual to aid the General Reader, the Student, and the Professional Man. With an Introduction by the Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

FINAL COURT OF APPEAL in ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSES.

Just Ready, 8vo.

THE JUDGMENTS of the PRIVY COUNCIL in CASES of DOCTRINE and DISCIPLINE, 1840-64; with an Historical Account of the Appellate Jurisdiction in the Church of England. Prepared under the direction of the Bishop of London. By the Hon. GEORGE C. BRODRICK and Rev. W. H. FREMANTLE.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, new and cheaper Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.,

SERMONS PREACHED in MANCHESTER.

By ALEXANDER MACLAREN.

Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

THE TWOFOLD NEW TESTAMENT,

being a New Translation accompanying a Revised Text, in parallel columns. By the Rev. THOMAS SHELDON GREEN, M.A. Small quarto, price 21s.

Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

BY NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

JEHOVAH JIREH. 3d.

WATCH and PRAY. 3d.

THE SHADOW of the ALMIGHTY. 6d.

THE VOICE of JESUS. 2s. 6d.

THE DAY of SALVATION. 2s. 6d.

London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.; and all Booksellers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JANUARY 2, 1865.

LOST SINNERS SOUGHT and SAVED.

First Series. No. 182.* 2s. per 100.

MY FATHER'S HOUSE. First Series.

No. 185.* 2s. per 100.

SHALL I TELL YOU WHERE YOU are GOING? First Series. No. 186.* 2s. per 100.

DR. ROWLAND TAYLOR the MARTYR.

Biographical Series. No. 994. 6s. per 100.

NOTES of WARNING; or, the Lesson of Late Events. Monthly Messenger. No. 247.* 1s. 4d. per 100, or 2d. per dozen.

HYMN HANDBILLS for the NEW YEAR.

Select Hymns. Printed on both sides of the paper. Eight sorts. In Packets, price 6d.

THE COMMUNICANT'S COMPANION; or, Instructions and Helps for the Right Receiving of the Lord's Supper. By MATTHEW HENRY. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth boards.

LIFE of RICHARD BAXTER. A New Edition, in fcap. 8vo, with Portrait. 1s. 6d., cloth boards.

LUCY'S TROUBLES, and HOW SHE OVERCAME THEM. 18mo. 2d. in fancy cover.

The Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly; sold by the Booksellers.

Part 1, price 1s., Now Ready,

To be completed in Twelve Shilling Parts, demy 8vo,

PARABLE, or DIVINE POESY.

Illustrations in Theology and Morals, Selected from the Great Divines, Systematically and Chronologically Arranged.

By R. A. BERTRAM.

A full Prospectus, with Specimen Pages, can be had from the Publisher, F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

Extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. free by post,

THE GOLDEN RULE; and other Stories for Children. By MARY C. HUMM.

"This author knows well how to write little tales such as real children delight in reading."—Athenaeum.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

LIFE: its NATURE, VARIETIES, and PHENOMENA. By LEO H. GRINDON.

The Publisher begs to announce the issue of the Third Edition of the above popular Work, in Twelve Sixpenny Monthly Parts.

Part I., now ready, sent free by post for Seven Stamps.

The Work can be had complete, in extra cloth, price 6s. 6d., half morocco, 12s., morocco, 15s.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published, extra cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.,

POEMS. By J. GREET. Dedicated by permission to Martin F. Tupper, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

ORIGINAL NURSERY RHYMES. By A. J. ELLIS, F.R.S. With Four Full-page Illustrations on toned paper, by E. J. ELLIS.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

THE CHEAPEST GIFT-BOOK of the SEASON.

Illustrated with Twelve Coloured Engravings, an Illuminated Title, and Fifty-two Wood Engravings.

THE LIFE and LESSONS of OUR LORD.

Unfolded and illustrated by the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. 7s. 6d. cloth, levelled boards; 9s. cloth extra, gilt edges; 10s. 6d. morocco antique.

"Almost, if not altogether, an incomparable present for the coming Christmas and new year."—Christian Witness.

John F. Shaw and Co., 45, Paternoster-row.

UNIFORM WITH DR. CUMMING'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."

On Jan. 2, No. 1, price One Penny, and Part 1, price Sixpence,

THE LIVES and LESSONS of the PATRIARCHS. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

Illustrated with First-class Plain and Coloured Engravings.

John F. Shaw and Co., 45, Paternoster-row.

LIBRARIES GRATIS.

NEW BOOKS, VALUE £709, were given in 1864, to CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, and others, in aid of SCHOOL, PARISH, and other LIBRARIES. The same advantages are OFFERED THIS YEAR under similar conditions. The Selection of Books entirely free.

For Particulars apply to John F. Shaw and Co., 45, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, in post 8vo, price 4s. 6d. cloth,

A CLEAN SKIN: How to Get it and How to Keep it. Skin Diseases of Constitutional Origin: their Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. By J. WILKIN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. Eng.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Published by ARTHUR MIALl, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURN, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.